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TO

Chaucer's Troilus and Criseyde.

BY

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The Chaucer Society.

Editor in Chief:—Dr. F. J. FURNIVALL, 3, St George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W.

Hon. Sec.:—W. A. DALZIEL, Esq., 67, Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

THE CHAUCER SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

To do honour to CHAUCER, and to let the lovers and students of him see how far the best unprinted Manuscripts of his works differ from the printed texts, this Society was founded in 1868. There were then, and are still, many questions of metre, pronunciation, orthography, and etymology yet to be settled, for which more prints of Manuscripts were and are wanted; and it is hardly too much to say that every line of Chaucer contains points that need reconsideration. The founder (Dr Furnivall) began with *The Canterbury Tales*, and has given of them (in parallel columns in Royal 4to) six of the best theretofore unprinted Manuscripts known. Inasmuch as the parallel arrangement necessitated the alteration of the places of certain tales in some of the MSS, a print of each MS has been issued separately, following the order of its original. The first six MSS printed have been: the Ellesmere (by leave of the Earl of Ellesmere); the Hengwrt (by leave of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq.); the Camb. Univ. Libr., MS Gg. 4. 27; the Corpus, Oxford; the Petworth (by leave of Lord Leconfield); and the Lansdowne 851 (Brit. Mus.). The Harleian 7334 has followed.

Specimens of all accessible MSS of the Tales are now in course of issue, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D.

Of Chaucer's *Minor Poems*,—the MSS of which are generally later than the best MSS of the *Canterbury Tales*,—all the available MSS have been printed, so as to secure all the existing evidence for the true text.

The *Troilus* Parallel-Text from the 3 best MSS has been issued, (the Campsall MS also separately,) and a 4th MS text of it with the englisht Boccaccio Comparison.

To secure the fidelity and uniform treatment of the texts, Dr F. J. Furnivall has read and will read all—save some of the *Specimens*—with their MSS.

Autotypes of most of the best Chaucer MSS have been published.

Dr. E. Flügel is editing the Society's *Chaucer Concordance*, to be completed in 1900 A.D., the Quincentenary of the Poet's death, when the Chaucer Society will wind up.

The Society's publications are issued in two Series, of which the first contains the different texts of Chaucer's works; and the Second, such originals of and essays on these as can be procured, with other illustrative treatises, and Supplementary Tales.

Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London, W.C., are the Society's publishers, Messrs R. Clay & Sons, Ltd, London and Bungay, its printers, and the Alliance Bank, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C., its bankers. The yearly subscription, which constitutes Membership, is 2 guineas, due on every 1st January, beginning with Jan. 1, 1868. *More Members are wanted. All the Society's Publications can still be had. Those of the first year and some others have been reprinted.*

Prof. Child, of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, is the Society's Honorary Secretary for America. Members' names and subscriptions may be sent to the Publishers, or to the Honorary Secretary,

W. A. DALZIEL, Esq., 67, Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

FIRST SERIES.

The Society's issue for 1868, in the **First Series**, is,

- I. The Prologue and Knight's Tale, of the *Canterbury Tales*, in 6 parallel Texts (from the 6 MSS named below), together with Tables, showing the Groups of the Tales, and their varying order in 38 MSS of the Tales, and in 5 old printed editions, and also Specimens from several MSS of the "Moveable Prologues" of the *Canterbury Tales*,—The Shipman's Prologue, and Franklin's Prologue,—when moved from their right places, and of the Substitutes for them. (The Six-Text, Part I.)
- II—VII. II. The Prologue and Knight's Tale from the Ellesmere MS, Part I; III. Hengwrt MS, 154, Pt I; IV. Cambridge MS Gg. 4. 27, Pt I; V. Corpus MS, Oxford, Pt I; VI. Petworth MS, Pt I; VII. Lansdowne MS, 851, Pt I.

(separate issues of the Texts forming Part I of the Six-Text edition.)

The issue for 1869, in the **First Series**, is,

- VIII—XIII. VIII. The Miller's, Reeve's, and Cook's Tales: Ellesmere MS, Part II; IX. Hengwrt MS, Pt II; X. Cambridge MS, Pt II; XI. Corpus MS, Pt II; XII. Petworth MS, Pt II; XIII. Lansdowne MS, Pt II, with an Appendix of "Gamelyn" from six MSS.

(separate issues of the Texts forming the Six-Text, Part II, No. XIV.)

CORRECTIONS FOR RIME-INDEX TO CHAUCER'S MINOR POEMS.

FIRST SERIES, NO. LXXX.

P. 4. Insert:—**armed**, harmed, harm hed, 27/932.

P. 7. Under **-ed**, delete harmed, pp. hyd, pp. 27/932.

P. 8, col. 1. Under "dede, pp."; for nede read hede.

P. 11, col. 1, l. 5. I scan the line differently, and rime *chék here* with *chékkere*; see my note to the line.

Just below, in l. 18, *mere* really stands for *owter mere* (Fairfax MS.), i.e. *outremere*.

P. 13. The words under **-eth** should be transferred to p. 5, under **-asteth**.

P. 16. The words under **-ion** should be entered differently, under **-on**, **-oon** (really **-oun**).

P. 18, col. 1. The words *Genellon*, *treson* do not belong here; the suffix **-on** really means **-oun**. And so elsewhere.

P. 20, col. 1; last two lines. Here, as in many other places, the MS. spelling is quite at fault; the words *doon*, *soon* really mean *down* (down), *soun* (sound); and, generally, phoneticians must remember to look for rimes under many unlikely as well as likely places. See, for example, the same sound **-oun** entered as **-ovun** on p. 23.

P. 23, col. 2, ll. 17, 20. For sorowe, read swowe. However, the Fairfax MS. really exhibits this singular blunder in l. 215, by confusion with l. 213.

P. 28, col. 1. The words under **-yon**, **-ion** do not belong here at all. The true ending is **-oun**, written **-on**.

P. 28, Under **-ys**, **-is**, note that *houndys* does not rime with *ys*, v., but with *founde ys*, 378.

P. 33, col. 2. Delete the entry **-oer**, **ore**. The reference 41/1 contains the rimes *agoo*, *woo*, which are missing under **-oo**. Under **-ore**, delete the last line, viz. "woer, *adj. comp.* 41/2." These misreadings are due to MS. Harl. 78.

P. 37, col. 2, under **-ardde**. Of course *rardde* is a scribal error for *radde*. See also p. 36, col. 1, last line.

Pp. 40, 41. Here *seene*, *sene* are marked '*inf.*' For *inf.* read *ger.* (gerund); and so in other places. The infinitive is *seen*.

P. 44, col. 1; under *-et*. For *best-bet*, and for *bet-best*, read *bet*, *miswritten best*. For *adj. sup.*, read *adj. comp.*

P. 46, col. 2. The words under *-ion* and *-ioun* do not belong here; they all end in *-oun*.

P. 49, col. 1. After *-oun*, delete *-ioun*; they *all* end in *-oun*. See p. 46.

P. 49, col. 2. Under *-owe*, for *kokekowe* read *kokkowe*.

P. 51, col. 2. Under *-yede*; for *eryede* read *cryede*.

P. 53, col. 2. The words under *-youn* do not belong here; they end in *-oun*.

P. 54, col. 2. Under *-yuered*; for *to-syluered* read *to-slyuered*.

Pp. 56, &c. Index to "Compliment of Mars."

The paging seems wrong; the pages, in the One-text print, all have *even* numbers; references to *odd* numbers abound.

P. 58, col. 1; l. 5 from bottom, and last line. For *rede*, 1 *s. perf.*, read *rede*, 1 *s. pres.* For 2 *pl. pres.*, read *v. inf.*

P. 59, col. 1. The words under *-ely* do not belong here; they end in *-y*.

P. 77, col. 2. The words under *-ea* do not belong here; they end in *-a*.

P. 100, col. 1, l. 10. For *bede* read *hede*.

P. 102, col. 1. The words under *-ely* do not belong here; they end in *-y*.

P. 102, col. 2. Under *-en*, the words *determynen*, *diffynen* do not belong here; they end in *-ynen*.

P. 109. None of the words under *-ion*, *-ions*, *-ioun*, *-iouns* belong here; they all end in *-oun* or *-ouns*. So also at p. 122, under *-yon*.

P. 122, col. 2, l. 1. *Bookys* cannot rime with *ys*. The MS. is doubly wrong; l. 621 should end with *lyte is*, and l. 622 with *bookys*, *dytees*. The rime is *-yte is*, *-ytees*.

P. 141, col. 1. The words under *-ely* do not belong here; they end in *-y*.

P. 142, col. 2, ll. 12, 13, 14. The words *hevene* and *nemene* (*sic* in MS.) do not belong here; they end in *-evene*. Same col.; the first *sene* is not '*inf.*', but '*ger.*' The second *sene* is not '*pp.*', but '*adj.*' And so elsewhere.

P. 149, col. 2. The words under *-esye* do not belong here; they end in *-ye*. See p. 171, col. 2.

P. 150, col. 1, last two lines. The words *dwelleth*, *telleth* do not belong here; they end in *-elleth*.

P. 156, col. 2. The words under *-ion*, *-ioun*, do not belong here; they end in *-oun*.

P. 157, col. 1. The words under *-iouns* do not belong here; they end in *-ouns*.

P. 158, col. 1. The words under *-ius* do not belong here; they end in *-us*.

P. 163, col. 1. The words *oppressyon*, *toon* do not belong here; even in the MS., they end in -oñ (= oun); they really end in -oun. And so in many places.

P. 175, col. 2. The words under -yly do not belong here; they end in -y.

P. 178, col. 2 The words under -youn, -youns do not belong here: they end in -oun, ouns.

P. 179, col. 1. Under -ys; the words *quenys*, *Athenys* do not belong here; they end in -enys.

P. 185, col. 2. Under -is, the words are wrongly entered. The rime is one in -oddis; the words are: *goddis* and *forbode is*, miswritten *forbodyn is*.

P. 190. The words under -ion, -ione, -ioun, -ioune, all end in -oun. So at p. 192, col. 2; p. 193, col. 2; and p. 197, col. 1.

P. 201, under as, asse; for 104 read 114.

P. 202, under y (ye); for 105 read 106.

W. W. S.

The issue for 1870, in the **First Series**, is,

- XIV. The Miller's, Reeve's, and Cook's Tales, with an Appendix of the Spurious Tale of Gamelyn, in 6 parallel Texts. (Six-Text, Part II.)

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- XVIII. " " " " " " " " Corpus MS. Part III.
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- XXIV. A One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems, being the best Text from the Parallel-Text Edition, Part I, containing, I. The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse, II. The Complaynt to Pite, III. The Parliament of Foules, IV. The Complaynt of Mars, V. The A B C, with its original from De DeGuilleville's *Pelerinage de la Vie humaine* (edited from the best Paris MSS by M. Paul Meyer).

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- XXVII. The Wife's, Friar's, Summoner's, Monk's, and Nun's-Priest's Tales, from the Hengwrt MS, with 23 woodcuts of the Tellers of the Tales. (Part III.)
- XXVIII. The Wife's, Friar's, and Summoner's Tales, from the Cambridge MS, with 9 woodcuts of Tale-Tellers. (Part IV.)
- XXIX. A Treatise on the Astrolabe, addressed to his son Lowys, in 1391 A.D., by Geoffrey Chaucer, edited by the Rev. Prof. Walter W. Skeat, M.A.

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- XXXIII. The Clerk's, Merchant's, Squire's, Franklin's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Second Nun's Tales, Cambridge MS, Part V.
- XXXIV. Squire's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, Summoner's, Clerk's, Merchant's, Franklin's Tales, Corpus MS, Part IV.
- XXXV. Squire's, Merchant's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, Summoner's, Clerk's, Franklin's, Second Nun's Tales, Petworth MS, Part IV.
- XXXVI. Squire's, Wife of Bath's, Friar's, Summoner's, Clerk's, Merchant's, Franklin's Tales, Lansdowne MS, Part IV.

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- XXXIX. Manciple's, Man of Law's, Squire's, Merchant's, Franklin's, Second Nun's, Clerk's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus Tales, Hengwrt MS, Part IV.
- XL. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Manciple's Tales, Cambridge MS, Part VI.
- XLI. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Manciple's Tales, Corpus MS, Part V.
- XLII. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Doctor's, Pardoner's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Manciple's Tales, Petworth MS, Part V.
- XLIII. Second Nun's, Canon's-Yeoman's, Doctor's, Pardoner's, Shipman's, Prioress's Tales, Sir Thopas, Melibeus, Monk's, Nun's-Priest's, Manciple's Tales, Lansdowne MS, Part V.
- XLIV. A detaild Comparison of the *Troilus and Cryseyde* with Boccaccio's *Filosttrato*, with a Translation of all Passages used by Chaucer, and an Abstract of the Parts not used, by W. Michael Rossetti, Esq., and with a print of the *Troilus* from the Harleian MS 3943. Part I.
- XLV. Ryme-Index to the Ellesmere MS of the Canterbury Tales, by Henry Cromie, Esq., M.A. In 8vo for the separate Ellesmere MS.
- XLVI. Ryme-Index to the Ellesmere MS, by Henry Cromie, Esq., M.A. In Royal 4to for the *Six-Text*.
- XLVII. Notes and Corrections for the 8vo Ryme-Index, by H. Cromie, Esq., M.A.

The issue for 1876, in the First Series, is,

- XLVIII. Autotype Specimens of the Chief Chaucer MSS, Part I, 16 Autotypes, with a Note on the MSS, by Dr. F. J. Furnivall.

The issue for 1877, in the First Series, is,

- XLIX. The Six-Text, Part VIII, containing the Parson's Tale, with a Table of its Contents; and Mr Hy. Cromie's Notes and Corrections for the Ryme-Index (4to.), No. XLV.
- L—LV. L. The Parson's Tale, Ellesmere MS, Part VII; LI. Hengwrt MS, Part V; LII. Cambridge MS, Part VII; LIII. Corpus MS, Part VI; LIV. Petworth MS, Part VI; LV. Lansdowne MS, Part VI.

The issue for 1878, in the First Series, is,

- LVI. Autotype Specimens of the Chief Chaucer MSS, Part II: 9 from the Cambridge MS Gg. 4. 27, and 1 from Lord Leconfield's MS.
- LVII. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II:—5. The *A B C*, from 6 MSS; 6. The *Mother of God*, from 3 MSS; 7. *Anelida and Arcyte*, from 5 MSS and Caxton's print; 8. The *Former Age*, from 2 MSS (with the Latin original, and Chaucer's prose Englishing); 9. To his *Scrivener* from Shirley's MS and Stowe's print; 10. The *House of Fame*, from 2 MSS and Caxton's and Thynne's prints.

The issue for 1879, in the First Series, is,

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The issue for 1880, in the First Series, is,

- LIX. Supplementary Parallel-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II:—1a. The *Parlament of Foules* from 3 MSS; 2. The *A B C* from 6 MSS; 3. *Anelida and Arcyte* from 6 MSS; 4. *The Legend of Good Women*, in whole or part from 4 MSS; 5. *The Complaint of Mars* from 3 MSS; 6. *Truth* from 6 MSS; 7. *The Complaynt of Venus* from 3 MSS; 8. *Gentillesse* from 3 MSS; 9. *Lack of Stedfastness* from Thynne's print and 2 MSS; 10. *Fortune* from 2 MSS and Caxton's print.
- LX. Odd-Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II, containing, 3. The *A B C*, from 2 MSS; 4. *The House of Fame*, from the Pepys' MS, &c.; 5. *The Legend of Good Women* from 3 MSS; 6. *The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse* from 1 MS; 7. *The Complaint to Pity* from 2 MSS; 8. *The Parlament of Foules* from 1 MS; 9. *Truth* from 3 MSS; 10. *Envoy to Scogan* from 1 MS; 11. *Purse* from 1 MS.
- LXI. A One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems, Part II, containing, VI. *Mother of God*; VII. *Anelida*; VIII. *The Former Age*; IX. *Adam Scrivener*; X. *The House of Fame*; XI. *Legende*; XII. *Truth*; XIII. *Venus*; XIV. *Scogan*; XV. *Marriage*; XVI. *Gentillesse*; XVII. *Proverbs*; XVIII. *Stedfastness*; XIX. *Fortune*; XX. *Purse*.
- LXII. Autotype Specimens of the chief Chaucer MSS. Part III: 2 from Henry

V's MS of the *Troilus*, when he was Prince of Wales (now Mr Bacon Frank's); 1 from Shirley's MS of the *ABC* at Sion Coll.

The issue for 1881, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXIII. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's *Troilus & Criseyde* from the Campsall MS, b. 1415 A.D. (written for Henry V when Prince of Wales), Harleian MS. 2280, and Cambr. Univ. Libr. Gg. 4. 27. Part I. Books 1 and 2.

The issue for 1882, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXIV. A Parallel-Text edition of Chaucer's *Troilus & Criseyde* from the Campsall MS, before 1415 A.D. (written for Henry V when Prince of Wales), Harleian MS. 2280, and Cambr. Univ. Libr. Gg. 4. 27. Part II. Books 3, 4, 5.

The issue for 1883, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXV. Part II of Mr W. M. Rossetti's Comparison of Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde* with Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, completing the work.

The issue for 1884, in the **First Series**, is to be,

- LXVI—LXXI. 6 Appendixes to the 6 MSS of the Six-Text, with Wood-cuts and colored Lithographs of 6 Tellers of Tales and of 6 emblematical Figures from the Cambridge Univ. MS, Gg. 4. 27, &c., and Process Engravings, for the Ellesmere MS Part, of the 23 Ellesmere MS Miniatures. The Hengwrt MS, Part VI, contains The Canon's Yeoman's Tale from the Lichfield MS.

- LXXII. The Six-Text, Part IX, with colored Lithographs of 6 Tellers of Tales and 6 emblematical Figures from the Cambridge Univers. MS Gg. 4. 27; Forewords, Title-pages for the three volumes, &c.; and Prof. Hiram Corson's Index to the Subjects and Names of *The Canterbury Tales*.

The issue for 1885, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXXIII. The Harleian MS 7334 of *The Canterbury Tales*, with Woodcuts of 23 Tellers of Tales from the Ellesmere MS, &c.

- LXXIV. Autotype Specimens of the chief Chaucer MSS. Part IV. One of the Ellesmere MS.

The issue for 1886, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXXV. Chaucer's *Boece* from the Cambridge University MS. II. 3. 21.

- LXXVI. Chaucer's *Boece* from the Additional MS 10,340 in the British Museum, as edited by the Rev. Dr. R. Morris for the E. E. Text Soc. in 1868.

- LXXVII. More Odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems, containing, 1. *The Complaynte to Pite*; 2. *The Complaint of the Anelida and Arcite*; 3. *Truth*; 4. *Lack of Stedfastness*; 5. *Fortune*; 6. *Purse*. Appendix: I. *The Balade of Pite*. II. *Roundels (Mercillese Beaute)*.

The issue for 1887, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXXVIII. A *Ryme-Index to Chaucer's Minor Poems*, by Miss Isabel Marshall and Miss Lela Porter, in Royal 4to for the *Parallel-Text*.

The issue for 1888, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXXIX. A One-Text Print of Chaucer's *Troilus*, from the Campsall MS bef. 1415 A.D.

The issue for 1889, in the **First Series**, is,

- LXXX. A *Ryme-Index to Chaucer's Minor Poems*, by Miss Isabel Marshall and Miss Lela Porter, in 8vo for the One-Text print of the *Minor Poems*.

The issue for 1890 in the **First Series**, is,

- LXXXI. *Parallel-Text Specimens of all accessible unprinted Chaucer MSS: The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale*, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D. Part I, from 7 MSS: Cambridge Dd. 4. 24, Christ-Church, Additional 5140, Devonshire, Haistwell (or Egerton 3726), Ingilby, Northumberland: the Dd. Group.

- LXXXII. *The Romaunt of the Rose*, from Thynne's print, 1532, ed. F. J. Furnivall.

The issue for 1891 in the **First Series** is,

- LXXXIII. A Parallel text of *The Romaunt of the Rose* (of which the first 1705 lines are most probably Chaucer's), from the unique MS at Glasgow, and its French original, *Le Roman de la Rose*, edited by Dr Max Kaluza. Part I.

- LXXXIV. A *Rime-Index to Chaucer's Troilus*, by Prof. Skeat, Litt.D.

The issue for 1892 in the **First Series**, will be,

- LXXXV. *Parallel-Text Specimens of all accessible unprinted Chaucer MSS: The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale*, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D. Part II, from 10 MSS: Philipps 6570; Bodley 686; Harley 7335; Paris 39; Selden B. 14; Trinity Coll. Camb. R. 3. 3; Rawlinson Poet. 223; Glasgow, Hunterian Museum; Brit. Mus. Addit. 25,718; Hatton Donat. 1.

The issue for 1893 in the **First Series**, will be,

- LXXXVI. *Parallel-Text Specimens of all accessible unprinted Chaucer MSS: The Pardoner's Prolog and Tale*, edited by Prof. Zupitza, Ph.D. Part III, from 6 MSS: Helmingham MS; Trinity Coll. Camb., R. III. 15; New College 314; Harleian 7333; Sloane 1686; Cambridge, I. 3. 26.

- A Parallel-Text of 3 more MSS of Chaucer's *Troilus*, the St. John's and Corpus, Cambridge, and Harl. 1239, Brit. Mus., edited by Dr. F. J. Furnivall is preparing, as well as a print of the Salisbury MS of Chaucer's *Boece*.

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RIME-INDEX

TO

Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*.

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TO

Chaucer's *Troilus and Criseyde*.

BY

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RIME-INDEX TO TROILUS,

BY PROF. SKEAT.

St. 128 of Book I. is missing in the Campsall MS., in MS. Harl. 2280, and in MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27. But it is genuine, and occurs in MSS. Harl. 3943 and 2392, in the St. John's MS. (in late hand), and in all the early printed editions. I therefore follow the numbering of the stanzas in the Chaucer Society's print of MS. Harl. 3943, throughout this first book, as against that in the print of the other MSS. The stanzas of which the numbering is thus disturbed are stt. 128—155 of Book I. If the reader does not immediately find the reference, he has only to subtract 1 throughout these stanzas. In the other books, I follow the numbering in the print of the Campsall MS.

The references (to save figures) are given to the *stanzas*, not to the *lines*; and the Books are marked I., II., III., IV., V. Thus the ending *a*, in the rime *Criseyde-a*, *A*, occurs in I. 25, *i.e.* in Book I., st. 25; where it is easily found. Similarly, the ending *abbe* occurs in *labbe* and *gabbe*, in Book III., st. 43; and so of the rest.

Forms within a parenthesis refer to the pronunciation; thus (āze) after 'ase' means that the *s* is like *z*. I use ò and è to denote *open o* and *e*, and ó and é to denote the *close* sounds.

The final *e* is to be sounded IN EVERY INSTANCE; thus the rimes in *abbe*, *ace*, *adde*, *age*, &c., are all dissyllabic or feminine rimes. A few trisyllabic rimes occur, viz. in *arië*, *ariën*, *ëdië*, *ërië*, *evene* (perhaps *ev'ne*), *evere*, (perhaps *ev're*), *ivere*, (perhaps *iv're*), *odië*, *orië*, *oriës*. The word *is* forms part of the rime-ending in a few instances; see *alles* (*alle is*), *ayes* (*ay is*), *elles* (*elle is*), *ewes* (*ewe is*), *inges* (*ing is*), *oles* (*ole is*), *oules* (*oul is*), *ones* (*oon is*), *yces* (*yce is*). In such cases, a preceding *e* is elided; thus *alle is* becomes *all'is*. For further information, see the footnotes and the remarks subjoined to the Index.

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IV. 72. 166. V. 133. ³	<i>seen</i>).

¹ All words ending in *ē* (in Troilus) have the close sound of *e*, with the sole exception of *see*, *sea* (A.S. *sē*). Owing to the paucity of rimes for it, it forms a permissible rime with other words in *ē*. It occurs in II. 64, III. 2, IV. 222, V. 127, 260. In IV. 147, *sē* means 'seat.'

² Of words in *ēche*, *teche* has the open *e* (A.S. *tēcan*) ; *seche* and *biseche* have close *e* (A.S. *sēcan*). Other words are *eche*, *v.* (to eke), *leche*, *preche*, and *speche* ; (*bi*)*seche*, *speche* are found together more than 20 times.

³ The *ē* is open ; from A.S. *ēa*, as in A.S. *brēad*, *dēad*, *hēafod*, *rēad* ; or from A.S. *ē*, as in *rēd*. To these add *goodliheed* (cf. A.S. *hād*). No example of close *ē* in this set.

⁴ In these particular instances, *ē* is open, from A.S. *ēa* or *ē*. From *ēa*, as in A.S. *dēad*, *tēad*, *rēad*. From *ē*, as in A.S. *brēadu*, *dēd*, *drēdan*, *lēdan*, *mād*, *rēdan*, *sprēdan*, *wēde*. To these add *goodlihede*, *womanhede*, *kinrede*. (For an explanation of unstable *ē*, see below.)

⁵ Here *ē* is close, from A.S. *eo* or *ē*. From *eo*, as in A.S. *bēodan*, *forbēodan*, *ēode*, *nēod*. From *ē*, as in A.S. *blēdan*, *brēdan*, *crēda*, *fēdan*, *glēd*, *hēdan*, *spēdan*, *stēda*. To these add *Diomedē*, *procedē*, of French origin.

⁶ Here open *ē* seems to rime with close *ē*. In Troilus, it only occurs (in rimes in *ede*) when one of the words is the sb. *drede*, *dread* ; or else, in one case only, when the words are *Diomedē*, *hede* (heed), *brede* (breadth), V. 237 ; or else, in one case only, when one of the words is *dede* (deed), II. 49. Observe that *drede* chiefly occurs in supplemental phrases, such as *out of drede*, I. 111, IV. 11, V. 109. 156 ; or *without drede*, II. 96. III. 60. 70 ; or *for drede*, I. 83. II. 107. III. 104. V. 29. For a further explanation of these exceptional rimes, see below.

- eep: I. 70; III. 202.
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 egge: III. 43. IV. 133.
 ēke (ēke): III. 130. 201. V. 138. 148.⁷
 ēke (éēke): V. 264.⁸
 ēke (èēke, éēke): II. 240. III. 11. 105. IV. 19. 234.⁹
 ēl (eel): II. 85. 174. III. 100. 102. IV. 47. 152.¹⁰
 eld: II. 190. 230.
 elde: II. 54.
 ēle (èele): II. 101. 250. III. 46. V. 228.¹¹
 ēle (éele): I. 116. III. 138. IV. 104.¹²
 ēled: IV. 42. 80 (*seled, repeled*).
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 enne: I. 59. II. 30. 222. IV. 178.
 ent: I. 2. 91. II. 6. III. 7. 21. 70. IV. 31. 50. 77.

⁷ Here open ē is from A.S. *ē* lengthened, in the words *breke, spcke, wrcke*: from *brecan, sprecan, wreccan*.

⁸ Here belong *meke* (A.S. **mēoc*), *seke* (A.S. *sēcan*); with long close *e*.

⁹ Here we find *biscke*, with long close *e*, from A.S. *sēcan*, riming with *ēke* (cf. A.S. *ēac*) and *cheke* (A.S. *cēace*). See pp. 25*, 26*.

¹⁰ The words are: *dēl, stēl, wēl, whēl*, with the F. adjs. *eternēl, temporēl*. The *ē* is close, except in *dēl* (A.S. *dāel*) and in *eternēl, temporēl*, which give admissible rimes.

¹¹ The words are *dēle* (A.S. *dāelan*), *hēlc* (A.S. *hālo*).

¹² The words are *fēle* (A.S. *fēlan*), *hēle* (A.S. *hēla*), *knele* (A.S. *cnēowlian*).

¹³ Here the open ē is from A.S. *ēa* or *ēw*, and mod. E. spelling has *ea*, as in *bean, clean, lean, mean*.

¹⁴ Here the close ē is from A.S. *ē* or *ēo*, and mod. E. spelling has *ee*, as in *between, green, keen, queen, teen, ween*. But in *scene, yscene, shene*, the *e* is doubtful. In V. 2, read *shēne* (not *clēne*), *grēnc, quēne*.

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205. 208. 222. 225. 234. V.
5. 27. 32. 44. 49. 60. 67. 75.
81. 83. 91. 94. 107. 116. 117.
122. 131. 136. 143. 176. 188.
192. 209. 227. 253. 258.
259.²⁰

¹⁵ The ē is open, from A.S. *ēa* or *ē̄*, as in A.S. *hēap*, *hlēapan*; doubtful in *slepe*. Cf. mod. E. *heap*, *leap*.

¹⁶ The ē is close, from A.S. *ē* or *ēo*, as in A.S. *cēpan*, *wēpan*, *dēop*. Cf. mod. E. *keep*, *weep*, *deep*.

¹⁷ The ē is close, but words are allowed to rime with *slepe*; cf. A.S. *slēpan*, by-form of *slēpan*, and mod. E. *sleep*.

¹⁸ Here belong words with open ē from A.S. *ēa* and *ē̄*: of these, *there*, *were*, *where* still have the open sound, and *ear*, *fear*, *gear*, *tear*, sb. (lacruma) are now spelt with *ea*. *Bere*, a bier, is from A.S. *bær*. In III. 241, *enquere* has the open *e*, correctly; see Ten Brink, § 68.

¹⁹ Here belong words with accented open *e* from A.S. *ē*, which was lengthened. The A.S. forms are *beran* (to bear), *derian* (to harm), *swerian* (to swear), *teran* (to tear); also *bera* (a bear), *spere* (a spear), *wer* (a weir); *hire* (M. E. *here*, i.e. *her*); *styrian* (M. E. *sterien*, to stir). A.S. *lædere*, a leader, is used in the form *lédér-e*. Note that, in II. 238, the word *here*, riming with *forbere*, must be the acc. of the fem. pronoun, meaning 'her.' It does not mean 'to hear.' The context thus becomes clearer.

²⁰ Here belong words with close ē from A.S. *ē* and *ēo*. Examples are seen in *fere* (A.S. *gefēra*, companion), *here* (A.S. *hēr*, here), *here* (A.S. *hērān*,

- ère (èère, éère): I. 33. II. 14.
 226. III. 35. 134. IV. 63.
 169. 173. V. 23. 168.²¹
 ère (èère) and ère (éère) both in
 the same stanza: III. 39.
 IV. 208. V. 32.
 èred: I. 140. III. 58. 69
 (afèred, lèred, requèred).
 ères (èères): IV. 117.
 èriè: III. 136. 239 (*herie, merie*).
 erkes: I. 144.
 erme: II. 218. 227.
 erne: III. 2. 22. 54. IV. 16.
 29.
 erre: I. 20. 25. II. 124. III.
 254. IV. 79. V. 34. 199.
 erse: III. 6. IV. 171.
 erte: I. 44. 114. 150. II. 129.
 133. 140. 157. 184. 234. III.
 14. 21. 106. 130. 136. 143.
 153. 157. 169. 196. 214. IV.
 14. 35. 36. 61. 163. 170. 202.
 207. 215. 218. 232. V. 9.
 19. 29. 37. 104. 150. 175.
 190. 192. 203. 214. 220.
 ertes: III. 181.
 erve: I. 3. 61. 117. 145. 152.
 II. 34. 47. 165. III. 22. 25.
 56. 63. 102. 182. 185. IV.
 40. 46. 64. 74. 238. V. 21.
 25. 45. 139.
 erved: V. 199. 246.
 ës (èès): I. 25. 112. II. 50. 60.
 219. IV. 15. V. 213 (*pèès*,
prèès, suffix *-lees* = A.S. *-leas*,
 names ending in *-ēs*).
 èse (èesse): I. 64. II. 99. V.
 195. (*encrese, cese, prese*; with
 open long *e*, and voiceless
s).
 èse (èèze): I. 4. 7. II. 21. 108.
 175. III. 16. 91. 127. 183.
 201. 247. IV. 13. 101. 157.
 V. 17. (*apese, ese, plesse, coun-*
terpese (F.), and *lese* (A.S.
lēsū); with open long *e*, and
 voiced *s*).
 èse (éèze): II. 68. IV. 27. 215.
 (*lese, v., chese, v.*; with close
 long *e*, and voiced *s*).
 èsed (èèzed): I. 36. 135. III.
 64. (*esed, plesed, apesed*).
 ësse: I. 3. 4. 41. 63. 80. 81. 88.
 92. 94. 101. 114. 126. 139.
 143. 146. 149. II. 23. 41.
 91. 95. 101. 103. 121. 123.
 178. 182. 188. 196. 226. III.
 1. 7. 24. 26. 35. 38. 52. 58.
 114. 117. 118. 126. 141. 144.
 148. 164. 171. 174. 178. 188.
 200. 202. 207. 217. 228. 230.
 247. 256. IV. 15. 43. 52.
 76. 103. 115. 121. 129. 142.
 155. 181. 213. 221. 239. V.
 6. 20. 57. 63. 89. 103. 113.
 174. 218. 228. 231. 262.

to hear), *dere* (A.S. *deore*, dear), of which the three last recur with great frequency. Also *fere*, variant of *fure* (A.S. *fȳr*, fire). Also the French words *appere*, *chere*, *clere*, *manere*, *matere*, *pere* (peer), *prayere*, *refere*, *requere*, *riverre*, *sphere* (sphere). It is interesting to note that *sperre*, a spear, with open *e*, does not rime with the same class of words as *sperre*, a sphere, with close *e*. Hence, e.g., *sperre* in the Complaint of Mars, 137, has a close *e*, and must mean 'sphere'; whilst in the Parl. Foules, 135, it has an open *e*, and must mean 'spear.' (The *e* in *here*, to hear, and *fere*, fire, is variable; see note 21.)

²¹ These are the exceptional cases. In I. 33, *fere* (fire) is rimed with *were* (were), *stere* (stir), with open *e*, whereas it is elsewhere rimed as if with close *e*. In II. 14, 226, III. 134, IV. 63, V. 23, we find *lere* (A.S. *lēran*), which should have open *e*, riming with *here* (here), *here* (hear), and *dere* (dear). In III. 35, V. 168, *yere* (year) rimes with *dere* (dear), *here* (here); but A.S. has the form *gēr* as well as *gēar*. In IV. 169, 173, *bere* (bier) is treated as if with close *e*.

ēsse = ēse (èesse): I. 64. II. 99.

IV. 83. V. 195. See ēse.

est: I. 48. II. 113. 151. 200.

III. 22 (?). V. 205 (?). See este.

este: I. 24. 27. 83. 86. 147.

II. 12. 52. 61. 87. 106. 109.

113 (?). 131. 135. 159. 190

(twice). 207. III. 22 (?). 32.

45. 50. 65. 96. 121. 133. 138.

150. 162. 166. 183. 188. 190.

205. 217. 229. 240. IV. 9.

25. 37. 44. 83. 94. 126. 160.

184. 204. 221. 229. 234. V.

11. 63. 74. 75. 108. 120. 136.

144. 151. 158. 171. 205 (?).

219. 224. 230. 240. 248. 250.

254.

estes: V. 205.

et: II. 14. 84. 120. III. 241.

248.

ête (èete): II. 135. 170. 176.

210. 219. 231. III. 167. IV.

9. 117. 227. V. 20. 159. 177.

226. 242. 252.²²

ête (éete): I. 95. III. 73. 175.

178. 180. 218. 239. 260. IV.

70. 73. 112. 162. 182. 200.

228. V. 28. 170.²³

ête (èete, ète): I. 140 (*trete*, *bigete*, pp., *hete*).²⁴

ête (èete, éete): I. 77. III.

192. 223. IV. 133.²⁵

ēten (èeten): I. 106 (*ybeten*, *treten*).

eteth (èteth): II. 54.²⁶

ēteth (èeteth): IV. 130.²⁷

ēth (èeth): I. 115 (*deeth*, *breeth*).

ēthe (èethe): IV. 111 (*unshethe*, *dethe*).

ette: I. 52. II. 13. 133. 156.

III. 34. 68. 87. 100. 104. 107.

137. 156. 222. 227. IV. 6.

34. V. 42. 122. 252.

etten: I. 22.

ettre: II. 174. 243.

ēve (èeve): I. 98. II. 186. 237.

246. III. 80. 85. 89. IV.

194. V. 69. 71. 145. 155.

164.²⁸

ēve (éeve): I. 49. 68. 99. 143.

II. 34. 60. 163. III. 44.

144. IV. 12. 87. 139. 201.

237. V. 149. 234.²⁹

eve (ève): I. 134. (*foryëve*, *lëve*, *live*). See *ive*.

ēve (èeve, éeve): II. 105 (*in some MSS.*). V. 85. 88.³⁰

²² Here belong words with long open *e* from A.S. *ēa* (A.S. *bēatan*, *grēat*), or from A.S. *ǣ* (A.S. *hǣle*, *lǣtan*, *spǣtan*, *sirǣt*, *swǣtan*, *wǣt*). Also *etc* (A.S. *ǣton*), II. 170. Also the F. words *counterfête*, *plete*, *trete*, *Polifête*.

²³ Here belong words from A.S. *ē* (A.S. *bētan*, *grētan*, *mētan*, *swēte*) and from A.S. *eo* (A.S. *flēotan*); also from Lat. *ē* (*Admete*, *Ariete*, *mansuete*, *planete*, *quiete*).

²⁴ Here the *e* in *bigete* is open, and has been lengthened from A.S. *bigēten*.

²⁵ The rimes are: (a) *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *bihete* (cf. A.S. *bĥdtan*); (b) *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *mete* (A.S. *mētan*); (c) *grete* (A.S. *grētan*), *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *mete* (A.S. *mētan*); (d) *swete* (A.S. *swēte*), *bete* (A.S. *bētan*), *strete* (A.S. *strǣt*). The exceptional or variable words are *bihete*, *mete*, *strete*.

²⁶ The *e* is open, from A.S. *ē*; as in *etan*, *forġietan*.

²⁷ Open long *e*, from A.S. *ēa*; as in *prǣtan*, *bēatan*.

²⁸ Here belong words with open long *e* from A.S. *ēa* (as *rēafian*, *birēafian*, *lēaf*, *leave*), or from A.S. *ǣ* (as *ǣfan*, *eve*, *lēfan*, *to leave*); also *greve*, *a grove* (cf. A.S. *grāf*). But the *e* in *eve* is variable; see below.

²⁹ Here belong *leve*, *to believe* (A.S. *gelēfan*); *love*, *dear* (from A.S. *lēaf*), *sleve*, *a sleeve*; also the F. words *acheve*, *greve*, *meve*, *preve*, *releve*, *repreve*. But the *e* in *leve*, *to believe*, is variable.

³⁰ Doubtful cases: II. 105 (*leve*, sb. *leave*, *bileve*, v. *to believe*); V. 85,

- èvene: I. 126. III. 172. 247.
 IV. 89.
 èvere (éeverè): I. 131 (*fevere*,
kevere).
 evere, or ever: V. 155 (*evere*,
nevere).
 èveth (ééveth): V. 112 (*greveth*,
acheveth).
 ewe (*English*): I. 63. 66. II.
 44. 113. 210. 230. III. 17.
 21. 44. 151. 243. 253. IV.
 55. 95. 107. 183. 203. 219.
 V. 18. 38. 80. 91. 93. 101.
 153. 191. 195. 201. 225. 227.
 254 (*fewe*, *hewe*, *knewe*, *newe*,
rewe, *shewe*, *trewe*).
 ewe, uwe, ue (*French*): I. 50.
 III. 86. 255. IV. 71. 188 (*es-*
chewe, *newe*, *stewe*; *arguwe*,
saluwe, *truwe*; *misconstrue*).
 ewis, ewe is: II. 3.
 ey, ay: IV. 137. V. 153. *See* ay.
 eyd: III. 99.
 eyde: I. 8. 66. 104. 125. 145.
 II. 15. 126. 154. 177. 192.
 203. 222. 229. III. 151.
 159. 162. 168. 203. 211. IV.
 20. 22. 26. 28. 31. 32. 33.
 50. 54. 62. 96. 119. 125. 138.
 164. 167. 174. 179. 206. 237.
 V. 31. 73. 75. 99. 105. 125.
 134. 136. 140. 148. 159. 161.
 164. 168. 178. 181. 204.
 206. 240. 245. 248. 262.
 eye: I. 71. 82. 96. 109. 133.
 151. II. 18. 25. 26. 45. 46.
 61. 63. 66. 72. 116. 142. 162.
 166. 171. 173. 196. 213.
 217. 237. 239. 247. 251.
- III. 11. 12. 16. 18. 36. 41.
 51. 53. 80. 95. 118. 150. 163.
 171. 188. 200. 226. 230. 237.
 242. IV. 19. 23. 36. 45. 51.
 53. 64. 75. 110. 114. 126.
 132. 137. 159. 168. 173. 185.
 198. 202. 215. V. 12. 14.
 24. 51. 66. 82. 90. 141. 145.
 167. 187. 202. 247. 249.
 255. 258. 264. 266.³¹
 eyes: II. 118. V. 215.
 eyn: II. 225.
 eyne: I. 2. 9. 73. 85. 97. 102.
 II. 68. 75. 89. 111. 141. 161.
 176. 194. 215. 219. 223. 245.
 248. III. 15. 24. 62. 79.
 142. 144. 160. 166. 173. 213.
 219. IV. 43. 46. 68. 72.
 102. 107. 113. 121. 125. 129.
 135. 164. 180. 187. V. 5.
 60. 97. 104. 128. 148. 176.
 182. 191. 193. 200.
 eyned: II. 120. IV. 168.
 eynte: I. 59. 78. IV. 106. 133.
 eynted: V. 229.
 eyr, ayr: I. 117.
 eyre, ayre: II. 47. V. 225.
 eyred: I. 6. eyse: II. 227.
 eysed: V. 211.
 eyten, ayten: I. 28.
 eyve: II. 150. eyven: II. 41.
- I: *see* y. i-: *see* under -ȳ.
 idde: II. 8.
 iden, eden (iden): I. 68. II.
 134.
 ider (ider): V. 70.
 ief; *see* ēf. iel; *see* ēl.
 ierdes, erdes: III. 89.

(*greve*, to grieve, *leve*, dear, *bileve*, belief); V. 88 (*leve*, leave, *toleve*, to cleave, divide; *eve*, eve).

³¹ English: *aweye*, *b.*, *biwr.*, *dr.*, *gr.*, *k.*, *l.*, *pl.*, *s.*, *tw.*, *w.*, *wr.* French: *chimeneye*, *ob.*, *pr.*, *purveye*. The Scand. word *deye* (die) rimes with most of these, viz. with *aw.*, *l.*, *pl.*, *pr.*, *purv.*, *s.*, *w.*, *tweye*. It rimes with *seye* 20 times. In II. 63, the form *dye* occurs also, riming with *crye* and *vilanye*. Hence the double form *dye*, *deye* is established. We may contrast *dreye*, adj. dry (III. 51) with *drye*, v. to suffer (V. 6). The word 'high' is *hye*, not *heye*.

- ight: I. 15. 24. 33. 155. II.
 26. 48. 65. 91. 125. 139.
 143. 181. 192. 222. III. 26.
 33. 63. 74. 94. 112. 131. 141.
 143. 184. 213. 236. 254.
 257. IV. 59. 61. 64. 70. 74.
 79. 82. 89. 107. 160. 213.
 220. 233. V. 11. 17. 19. 24.
 48. 51. 67. 78. 92. 95. 98.
 113. 120. 124. 132. 158. 160.
 179. 193. 206. 223. 251.
 ighte: I. 42. II. 110. 124. 136.
 160. 177. 185. 198. III. 155.
 IV. 5. 45. 102. 170. 174. V.
 27. 73. 74. 91. 119. 146. 172.
 234.
 ighten: II. 232.
 ightes: III. 251.
 igne: I. 62. III. 4. V. 267.
 iken (iken): I. 43; ikken: IV.
 91.
 ikke: I. 136. II. 66.
 ille: I. 18. II. 33. 162. IV.
 75. V. 84. 258.
 ilt: III. 209. IV. 38.
 ind: III. 76.
 inde, ynde: I. 34. 37. 53. II.
 53. 75. 86. 92. 159. 207. III.
 48. 129. 176. 194. 206. 216.
 221. 246. 248. 253. IV. 3.
 38. 65. 97. 124. 131. 163.
 186. 203. 206. 236. V. 18.
 54. 116. 132. 139. 206. 209.
 243.
 ing: III. 127. IV. 125. 154.
 inge: I. 11. 16. 29. 39. 41. 44.
 54. 82. 107. 122. II. 5. 10.
 34. 44. 56. 80. 136. 145. 187.
 235. III. 7. 15. 28. 137.
 177. 251. IV. 35. 123. 134.
 141. 142. 145. 146. 162. 220.
 V. 65. 72. 94. 103. 111. 225.
 inges: II. 159. III. 181. 196.
 246. IV. 95. (= ing is) 100.
 V. 36.
 inke, ynke: I. 43. 58. II. 93.
 112. 202. III. 242 (?). IV.
 214. V. 39. *And see enke.*
 inne: I. 56. 72. 118. 153. II.
 1. 122. 125. 197. 212. 248.
 III. 94. 100. 131. 140. 195.
 234. 238. 254. IV. 109. 113.
 130. 171. 180. 182. 226. 231.
 V. 238.
 inte, ente: II. 126. *See ente.*
 ippe, yppe: I. 32.
 is, ys (is): I. 61. 65. 71. 115.
 124. 128. 146. II. 19. 33.
 45. 53. 56. 105. 128. 150.
 204. 216. 224. 234. 249. III.
 25. 39. 42. 72. 112. 114. 121.
 148. 161. 169. 233. 237. IV.
 5. 55. 145. 148. 149. 151.
 178. 182. 193. 197. V. 53.
 106. 134. 138. 153. 166. 170.
 183. 204. 217. 241. 247.
 isse, ysse: I. 89. III. 26. 49.
 232. V. 79.
 isshe: III. 166.
 ist: III. 58. 135. 187.
 iste: I. 51. 97. 99. 116. II.
 36. 169. III. 37. 53. 84.
 120. 131. (= este) 162. 176.
 179. 183. 193. (= este) 225.
 253. IV. 162. 166. V. 181.
 238. 245.
 it, et (it): I. 35. II. 35. 143.
 III. 143. IV. 158. 231. V.
 109.
 itted: V. 221. ive, eve (ive):
 I. 134. III. 231. V. 56.
 iven, even (iven): II. 83. 141.
 ivere (ivere): III. 145.
 o (òò): I. 36. 58. 60. 72. 78 (?).
 88. 90. 113. 120. 135. 149.
 II. 31. 40. 55. 70. 72. 74.
 98. 173. 186. 195. 197. 201.
 212. 224. 242. III. 5. 11.
 34. 65. 83. 93. 124. 133. 167.
 194. 204. 211. 217. 226. 240.
 252. IV. 20. 24. 32. 44. 61.
 66. 70. 108. 109. 119. 131.

141. 156. 161. 173. 178. 183.
 204. 216. 223. 235. V. 23.
 26. 33. 46. 72. 76. 95. 151.
 163. 181. 188. 216. 241.
 261.³²
 ð (óó): II. 44. IV. 122. 241.³³
 ð (òò, óó): I. 11. 78. 119. II. 2.
 4. 24. 114. 155. IV. 154.³⁴
 ðd (óód): II. 169. III. 92.
 V. 16. 165 (*flood, good, hood,*
stood).
 ðde (óóde): I. 148. III. 132.
 IV. 79. V. 266 (*gode, rode,*
Strode, stode).
 odië: V. 222 (*parðie, unbðdie*).
 ofte: I. 20. 28. 132. 136. II.
 147. III. 64. 96. 179. 234.
 IV. 78. 175. V. 2. 50.
 ointe, oynte: III. 71. V. 232.
 ðk (ðók): II. 198.³⁵ ðk (óók):
 IV. 3. V. 42. 133.³⁶
 oken (òken): I. 13. 30 (*broken,*
spoken, wroken).³⁷
 öld (ðöld): II. 100. V. 158.³⁸
 olde (ðölde): I. 19. 38. 45.
 132. II. 134. 138. 155. 170.
 244. III. 13. 17. 115. 172.
 180. IV. 10. 21. 60. 139.
 166. 176. 179. 242. V. 77.
 80. 82. 93. 138. 173. 178. 179.
 192. 201. 216. 237. 250.³⁸
 olde (ðlde): I. 11. 75. 148. III.
 71. 76. 112. 239. IV. 31.
 91. 170. V. 16. 90. 130.
 252 (*sholde, wolde, nolde*).³⁹
 olden (ðòlden): IV. 52 (*colden,*
folden, beholden).
 oles, ole is (óóles, óól'is): I. 91
 (*toles, scole is, foles*).
 om: I. 77. (*whom, from*).
 ome (űme): I. 35. II. 165. III.
 87. IV. 143. 153. V. 11.
 28. 127.
 omen (űmen): III. 37. V. 74.
 ðn: see oon.
 onde: I. 37. 120. 144. II. 29.
 31. 39. 69. 175. III. 111.
 134. 165. IV. 23. 186. 201.
 V. 196. 231. 240.
 onder (űnder): II. 164. III.
 95. V. 141.⁴⁰
 ondes: II. 140. III. 160 (*hondes,*
bondes).
 one (űne): II. 46 (*sone, wone*).
 ðne (ððne): I. 14. 26 (?). 52. 79.
 100. 131. II. 74. 80. III.
 59. 95. 259. IV. 32. 124.
 136. V. 36.⁴¹

³² All words with long open *o* from A.S. *ā*; except the F. words *jo* (III. 5) and *Ascaphilo* (V. 46).

³³ Only *tō, dō, forðo*; with close *ō* (A.S. *ō*).

³⁴ Exceptional forms. In I. 11. 119, II. 2. 4. 114, *do* is rimed with open *o*, as frequently elsewhere (Ten Brink). In II. 24, we find *twó, dó, tó*, where *twó* is put for *twò* by the influence of the *w*; hence mod. E. *two* (tun). In II. 155, we find *sò, wò, hò*; where *hò* should rather be *hó* (leel. *hō*). In IV. 154, we find *hertó, só*; where *só*, for *sò*, is due to the influence of the *w* in *swà*. In I. 78 (540), for *to read mo*, as in Th. H2.

³⁵ I.e. *ook, strook*, with open *ō* (A.S. *ā*).

³⁶ I.e. *book, forsook, look, quook, took, wook* (A.S. *ō*).

³⁷ With open *o*, originally short.

³⁸ From A.S. *ea*, Mercian *a*, lengthened to *ā*; hence with open long *o*. Exceptional: *wolde, biholde*, III. 17.

³⁹ These words *sholde, wolde, nolde* (*ne wolde*) are usually rimed together, as if this were preferred to riming them with other words. The only exception is in III. 17 (*biholde, wolde*). *sholde* rimes with *wolde* and *nolde* only.

⁴⁰ I.e. *asonder, thonder, wonder, yonder*. Hence *yonder* is treated as *yunder*; cf. M. E. *yund*, in Stratmann, s.v. *yeond*.

⁴¹ With open long *o*, from A.S. *ā*; only *allone, one, grone, mone* (moan). Also the F. words *Dionz, Elicone*.

ōne (óóne): I. 75. 147. II. 11.
 31. 101. 185. 188. 213. III.
 79. 97. 220. 245. IV. 10.
 12. 155. 156. 161. 168. V.
 10. 40. 43. 54. 56. 85. 93.
 121. 129. 156. 187.⁴²
 oned (ūned): I. 40 (*astoned*,
woned).
 ones (òònes): I. 13. 115. II.
 135. 198. III. 85. IV. 27.
 (oon is) 121.⁴³
 ones (óónes): (one is) II. 236.⁴⁴
 ong: II. 127. III. 260 (*song*,
among).
 onge (*from* ange): I. 9. 89.
 119. II. 78. 178. III.
 115. 199. V. 99. 124. 172.
 (*honge*, *longe*, *stronge*,
wronge).
 onge (ūnge): II. 115. III. 42.
 IV. 115. V. 152. 257 (*ronge*,
 pp., *songe*, pp., *tonge*, *yonge*).
 onne (ūnne): I. 111. II. 7.
 25. 112. 130. 138. 177. 210.
 214. 227. 249. III. 12. 40.
 54. 105. IV. 188.

ood, oot: *see* ōd, ōt.
 oon (òòn): I. 17. 19. 22. 26. (?)
 50. 121. II. 42. 53. 78. 86.
 89. 104. 133. 145. 151. 166.
 168. 176. 214. 229. 241. 245.
 249. III. 28. 45. 81. 97.
 101. 128. 165. 173. 201. 214.
 IV. 51. 67. 85. 93. 112. 118.
 139. 169. 189. 195. 236. V.
 130. 190. 267.⁴⁵
 oon (òòn, óón): II. 59.⁴⁶
 ope (òpe): I. 135 (*hope*, *drope*).
 òpe: III. 104 (*Europe*, *cope*).
 òr (òòr): IV. 8. V. 184.⁴⁷
 orbe (urbe): IV. 81 (*pertorbe*,
distorbe).
 orde: III. 169. IV. 217. V.
 64 (all French).
 òre (òòre): I. 93. 96. 108. 156.
 II. 65. 81. 192. III. 35. 50.
 139. 151. IV. 19. 54. 95.
 103. 118. 129. 161. 193. 214.
 V. 4. 7. 8. 47. 97. 106. 117.
 171. 194. 239. 248.⁴⁸
 ore (òre): II. 202. IV. 143.
 149. V. 4.⁴⁹

⁴² With close long *o*, from A.S. *ō*; only *bone* (boon), *dōne* (gerund), *mone* (moon), *sone*. Also the F. words *persone*, *dispone*, *trone*; of which *trone* also appears as *trōne*, which is a better form.

⁴³ With open long *o*, from A.S. *ā*; *bones*, *nones*, *ones*, (*oon is*), *stones*.

⁴⁴ With close long *o*, from A.S. *ō*; *eftsones*, *to done is*.

⁴⁵ With open long *o* from A.S. *ā*; as *alloon*, *anoon*, *atoon*, *boon*, *foon* (*foes*), *goon*, *noon*, *stoon*, also *roon* (pt. t. rained) *woon* (quantity). Add F. *Palladion*.

⁴⁶ The rimes are *andòn*, *agòn*, *doon*. Here *dóón* is a permissible rime, because *doon* is a very common word, but rimes for it are scarce.

⁴⁷ The rimes are *Antenor*, *Polinestor*; and *boor*, *hoor*, i.e. *boar*, *hoar* (A.S. *ā*).

⁴⁸ With long open *o*, from A.S. *ā*; viz. *lore*, *more*, *rore*, *sore*, *yore*. Also the F. words *Antenore*, *pore* (poor), *restore*. For V. 4, see next note.

⁴⁹ With open *o*, but originally *short*, from A.S. *ō*; viz. *bifore*, *bore*, pp., *forlore*, pp., *more* (a root, A.S. *mōru*), *therfore*, *tofore*, *wherfore*, *yshore*, pp. Chaucer clearly distinguishes between the long and broad open *o* (A.S. *ā*) and the somewhat shorter *o* (A.S. *ō*), in V. 4; which stands thus:—

This Troilus withoute rede or lōre,
 As man that hath his Ioyes eek forlōre,
 Was waiting on his lady evermōre,
 As she that was the soothfast crop and mōre
 Of all his lust, or Ioyes heer-bifōre.

- orie (òðrië): III. 119. V. 84. 236.
 ories (òðriës): III. 152.
 orn: I. 32. 54. 130. II. 21. 43. 82. 182. III. 44. 154. 158. 175. 235. IV. 52. 140. 157. 179. 212. V. 23. 41. 207 (*biforn, born, corn, lorn, shorn, sworn, thorn, toforn, torn*).
 orne, orneth: *see* ourne, ourneth.
 ors: *see* ours.
 ort: I. 76. 85. II. 251. III. 20. IV. 45. 122. (All French.)
 orte: II. 239. III. 162. V. 200. (French.)
 orren: IV. 104. (French.)
 orwe: I. 70. 123. 136. II. 58. 138. 157. 218. III. 127. 152. 210. IV. 14. 187. 207. 231. V. 2. 43. 58. 94. 98. 104. 125. 135. 218. 238. (Only *borwe, morwe, sorwe*.)
 òse (òðse?): II. 180. IV. 202. 211. (French.)
 òst (òðst): I. 103. II. 196. 202. III. 10. 36. 43. IV. 86. 232.⁵⁰
 òt, oot (òðt): II. 128. 171. IV. 181.⁵¹
 òt, oot (óót): III. 171.⁵²
 òte (òðte): IV. 84.⁵³
 òte (óóte): II. 50. 197. V. 96. 178.⁵⁴
 òth, ooth (òðth): III. 105. 150. 159.⁵⁵
 òth, ooth (óóth): II. 27. 184.⁵⁶
 òthe (òðthe): I. 20. IV. 18. V. 21.⁵⁷
 òthe (òðthe, óóthe): IV. 148.⁵⁸
 other: II. 208. 232. III. 36. IV. 58. 66. 87. V. 216. (*another, brother, other*).
 ou: *see* ow.
 oude (uude): II. 58. 154. III. 62. 97. V. 215 (*coude, loude, cloude, proude*: with A.-S. *ū*).
 ough: II. 147. 228. III. 13. 29. V. 15. 168.
 ought: I. 64. 83. 116. II. 83. 87. 107. III. 163. 189. 215. IV. 42. 153. V. 15. 167.
 oughte: I. 56. 71. 153. II. 131. III. 38. 67. 83. 98. 109. 257. IV. 96. 100. 104. 136. V. 65. 112. 123. 142. 177. 251.
 oules, oul is: V. 55.
 oun (uun): I. 8. 16. 21. 27. 31. 43. 50. 67. 69. 80. 98. 102. 113. 154. II. 37. 43. 55. 70. 76. 81. 95. 160. 186. 203. III. 75. 149. 191. 228. 255. IV. 5. 16. 18. 28. 30. 65. 107. 142. 184. 185. 198. V. 1. 62. 81. 110. 119. 123. 139. 142. 144. 147. 188. 221. 236.
 ounde (uunde): I. 123. 153. 156.

⁵⁰ I. e. *almost, most, wost*, with long open *o* from A.S. *ā*; also *bost, ost* (host).

⁵¹ I. e. *hoot, npot, woot, wroot* (A.S. *hāt, nāt, wāt, wrāt*). With open *ō*.

⁵² I. e. *foot, moot, soot* (A.S. *fōt, mōt, sōt*). With close *ō*.

⁵³ I. e. *hote* (from A.S. *hāt*); also *note, grote*. With open *ō*.

⁵⁴ I. e. *bote, fote, rote, swote* (with A.S. *ō*). With close *ō*.

⁵⁵ I. e. *clooth, gooth, looth, ooth, wrooth* (with A.S. *ā*). With open *ō*.

⁵⁶ I. e. *dooth, sooth* (A.S. *ō*); with close *ō*.

⁵⁷ I. e. *bothe, wrothe* (A.S. *ā*); with open *ō*.

⁵⁸ The rimes are: *for sothe, bothe*. *Sothe* (A.S. *sōth*) has close *ō*; *bothe* (A.S. *bā*) has open *ō*. The rime is admissible, from the paucity of rimes in *-othe*.

- II. 23. III. 74. 243. IV. 7. 11. 35. 85. 90. 238. V. 120. 184. 208. 215.
 ounded (uunded): II. 77.
 oune, owne (uune): II. 82. III. 27. 82. 156. IV. 30. 84.
 ouns (uunz): V. 53. 54.
 our (uur): V. 114.
 oure (uure): I. 66. II. 57. 84. 244. III. 20. IV. 77. V. 92.
 ouren (uuren): III. 181.
 ourne, orne (urne): I. 122. III. 103. 212. V. 45. 69. 86. 193. (*tourne, distourne, retourne, soiourne, urne, Saturne*).
 ourneth, orneth (urneth): I. 47. II. 114. V. 31 (*borneth, soiourneth, sporneth, torneth*).
 ours (uurs): II. 194 (*recours, socours*).
 ous (uus): I. 127. V. 83 (*bounteous, gracious, melodious, hous* = A.S. *hūs*). With long *u*. See further under *us*.
 oute (uute): I. 22. 39. II. 88. 117. 199. III. 98. 107. IV. 58. 98. 103. 183. 225. V. 10. 13. 58. 79. 185. 208. 214. 217. 235.
 outhe (uuthe): I. 84. 110. 141. II. 50. 70. 95. 137. 144. 163. 183. 215. III. 18. 128. 216. IV. 211. 213. 230. 239. V. 143. 157. 198. 227. 241.
 ove (óove): III. 204 (*hove, Jove*).
 ôve (uve): I. 33. 134. II. 122. III. 126. 147. V. 144. 262. 264 (*above, love, shore*, pp.).
 ow, ou (uu): I. 48. II. 144. 206. 238. III. 47. 145. 158. 212. 224. 236. IV. 15. 126. 190. V. 19. 48. 113. 249. (*how, now, prow, thou, you*).
 owe: I. 55. 92. II. 99. 123. 139. 146. 172. 237. III. 203. IV. 1. 24. 55. 69. V. 209.⁵⁹
 owe (uüë, uüwë): I. 30. III. 123. V. 33.⁶⁰
 owed: I. 139 (*bestowed, rowed*).
 owen: III. 252 (*flowen, grown*).
 owne, owre: see *oune, oure*.
 oÿe: (= o ye) I. 1. 17. 87. II. 20. 92. 107. 126. III. 51. 113. 125. 206. 208. 245. IV. 8. 40. 48. 187. 206. 233. V. 4. 17. 57. 61. 87. 88. 105. 112. 133. 198. 221.
 uë: II. 100 (*argue, eschue*). See *ewe, uwe*.
 ulle: I. 30. II. 148 (*dulle, fulle, pulle*).
 ùne (yyne = üüne): I. 121. IV. 1. 56 (*comune, entune, fortune*).
 unge: see *onge (unge)*.
 urbe: see *orbe*.
 ure (yyre = üüre): I. 5. 15. 17. 41. 53. 67. 82. 98. 101. 112. 156. II. 32. 41. 60. 103. 106. 217. III. 2. 146. 149. 174. 196. IV. 36. 43. 47. 56. 108. 110. 190. 240. V. 7.

⁵⁹ As in E. *glow*. From A.S. *āw*: *yblowe, croue, knowe, rowe, sowe, throwe*, v. From A.S. and Icel. *āg*: *lowe, throwe*, s. From A.S. *ōw*: *glowe*. From A.S. *ēow*: *knowe* (knee), *sowe* (sew), v., *troue*. From A.S. *og*: *bowe*. In IV. 1, *ythrowe*, pp. rimes with *move*, *grimace*, from O.F. *moe*.

⁶⁰ In I. 30, the words are E. (from A.S. *ū*), viz. *browe* (brow), *roue*, adj. (rough). In III. 123, V. 33, we find *avowe*, (*en*)*dowe*, *rescove* (French).

22. 30. 35. 43. 50. 55. 102.
116. 119. 207. 220. 232. 243.
urne, urneth : *see* ourne, our-
neth.
urthe, yrthe : III. 103 (*murthe*,
turthe).
us : I. 10. 45. 57. 89. 94. 111.
118. II. 14. 18. 23. 25. 28.
29. 62. 88. 96. 150. 170. 189.
209. 212. 231. III. 8. 30.
73. 116. 227. 238. IV. 54.
67. 110. 116. 172. 229. V.
47. 59. 62. 69. 98. 137.
149. 151. 167. 185. 212. 224.
237. 250. *Riming with ous* :
II. 109. V. 29. 65. 115.
use : II. 2. III. 81 (*excuse*,
muse, use).
used : II. 155 (*excused, accused*).
usen : III. 147 (*usen, excusen*).
uwe, ewe, uë : I. 50. 55. II.
100. 146. 180. III. 86. 255.
IV. 71. 188 (*argue, eschue*,
mewe, misconstrue, saluwe,
sewe (to follow), *stewe* (stew,
s.), *truwe*, i.e. *truce* : all
French). *See ewe*.
y, I (ii) : I. 12. 55. 60. 62. 142.
II. 3. 27. 35. 38. 78. 90. 97.
144. 183. 204. 220. 240. 246.
III. 10. 23. 31. 108. 165.
213. IV. 17. 94. 99. 127.
135. 146. 151. 181. V. 12.
38. 71. 82. 154. 161. 165.
ÿce, ice (iise *with voiceless s*) :
I. 141. II. 104. 123. III.
47. 199. 206. 258. IV.
86. V. 244.⁶¹ *Compare yse*
below.
ÿces, ices, ÿce is : I. 99 (*vyces*,
vyce is).
ÿde, ÿde (iide) : I. 27. 46. 90.
137. II. 11. 88. 179. III.
92. 205. 210. 248. 255. 259.
IV. 24. 99. 118. 154. 174.
190. 193. 199. 210. V. 5. 9.
30. 51. 71. 77. 84. 88. 100.
108. 110. 157. 165. 169.
ÿdel, idel (iidel) : I. 137. V. 14.
ÿë (ii-e) : I. 28. 60. 65. 78. 104.
105. 148. II. 13. 43. 58. 63.
67. 69. 108. 111. 130. 154.
167. 184. 213. 216. 228. 245.
III. 27. 40. 57. 82. 89. 120.
124. 126. 141. 146. 148. 198.
215. 225. 250. IV. 3. 17.
22. 40. 57. 101. 172. 175.
198. 210. 216. 232. 237. V.
6. 10. 26. 38. 46. 47. 52. 53.
64. 66. 70. 78. 80. 89. 101.
108. 129. 131. 173. 174. 176.
184. 212. 218. 219. 236. 256.
259.⁶²
ÿëd (ii-ed) : I. 13. IV. 209.
ÿën (ii-en) : I. 44. II. 47. 77.
93. 124. III. 27. 163. 208.
V. 117.
ÿës (ii-es) : IV. 201.
ÿëth (ii-eth) : IV. 46. 120.
ÿf (iif) : II. 112. 120. III. 16.
186. V. 49.
ÿk (iik) : II. 149.
ÿke (iuke) : I. 86. 119. II. 62.

⁶¹ All French ; *avaryce, cheryce, malyce, nyce, offyce, punyce, vyce*. Note that *cheryce, punyce* are now *cherish, punish*.

⁶² English : *drye* (to suffer), *dye, hye* (high), *hye* (haste), *hye* (to hie), *lye* (to lie), *slye, sye* (to sink), *thrye, wrye, ye* (eye), *y-wrye*. French : *armonye, astronomye, aspye, bauderye, companye, crye, curtasye, denye, envye, fantasye, folye, frenesye, glorifye, glotonye, gye, langlerye, Ielousye, Iupartye, lytargye, maladye, melancolye, melodye, multiplye, notifiye, novelrye, plye, poesye, prophesye, pryce, remedye, signifiye, spyce, s., trecherye, vilanye*. *Dye* (to die) occurs repeatedly as a by-form of *dye* ; see I. 60, 104, 148, &c. The word 'eye' appears as *yë* ; see I. 65, II. 58, 130, IV. 57, 237, V. 64, 80, 129, &c. Compare note 31.

(rimes with <i>-yte</i>): I. 127. 182. 225. III. 9. 116. 168. 195. V. 194. ⁶⁴	127. 192. 196. 197. 212. 219. 241. V. 59. 61. 157. 189. 210. 226. 260. ⁶³ Compare yce above.
ȳle (iile): I. 47. 103. II. 39. 73. 241. III. 111. 154. IV. 1. 38. V. 58. 126. 183.	ȳsed (iised): III. 47. 170. (<i>avyssed, chastysed, surprysed</i>).
ȳme (iime): I. 51. 76. II. 142. 157. 223. V. 68.	ȳt (iit): II. 102. III. 149. 197. IV. 240. V. 20.
ȳn (iin): III. 40. IV. 69. (<i>engyn, fyn, myn, thyn</i>).	ȳte (iite): I. 21. 118. II. 2. 37. 39. 55. 100. 127. 147. 152. 166. 172. 174. 183. 236. III. 9. 72. 106. 119. 129. 179. 224. IV. 2. 98. V. 185. 191. 233. 253. ⁶⁴
ȳne (iine): II. 97. 167. 169. 209. III. 55. 110. IV. 4. 56. 68. V. 1. 39. 42. 111. 161.	ȳtes (iitez): V. 265 (<i>rytes, ap- petytes</i>).
ȳr (iir): II. 191. III. 70. 234 (<i>desyr, fyr, spyr, wyr</i>).	ȳteth (iiteth): III. 236 (<i>byteth, delyteth</i>).
ȳre (iire): III. 4. 102. IV. 18. 27. 73. 117. V. 85. 103. 210.	ȳthe (iidhe): IV. 108. V. 198 (<i>blythe, l., sythe, swythe</i>).
yrthe: see urthe.	ȳve (iive): I. 85. 138. II. 18. 20. 30. 127. 148. 151. 217. 220. 230. III. 33. IV. 25. 39. 71. 109. 194. V. 24. 39. 57. 95. 127. 196. 222. 223. 267. (English: <i>blyve, dr., f., h., l., r., str., thr.</i> ; French: <i>Argyve, circumscri., depr., discr.</i>)
ȳs (iis): IV. 60 (<i>wys, avys</i>).	ȳves (iivez): II. 17. V. 55. (<i>lyves, wyves</i>).
ȳse, ise (iize, with voiced s): I. 12. 24. 40. 48. 52. 100. 137. 138. 142. II. 5. 11. 40. 56. 97. 103. 131. 152. 199. 205. 209. 221. 229. 239. 243. III. 6. 8. 10. 19. 23. 29. 34. 48. 60. 63. 66. 68. 77. 88. 122. 135. 139. 164. 170. 184. 199. 210. 222. 228. 229. 240. 242. 244. 257. 260. IV. 12. 34. 37. 57. 74. 105. 116. 119.	

A few peculiar stanzas may be noticed. Thus we find the endings *-y* and *-yē* in the same stanza in I. 60, IV. 17, V. 38; and in the last two instances they are used alternately. In III. 27, the endings *-yēn* and *-yē* occur alternately. In IV. 137, and V. 202, we find, alternately, the endings *-eye* and *-ay* (*-ey*). In V. 3, 4, we have very instructive examples. In the former of these stanzas, we find the first and third lines ending with *Diomède*, *blède*, with close *e*; whilst the second, fourth, and fifth lines end with *lède*, *rède*, *rède*, with open *e*. In the

⁶³ English; *agryse, aryse, forbyse, ryse, wyse*, sb., and adj. French *avyse, covetyse, cowardyse, devyse*, v., *despyse, disgyse, empyrse, gyse, sacrifyse*, sb. *servyse, suffyse*. Note that we now say *cowardice, sacrifice, service, suffice*; with voiceless *s*. In III. 199 we find both *despyse, covetyse*, and *nyce, vyce*.

⁶⁴ In II. 127, if the reading is correct, we find *syke* used as riming with *endyte, whyte*; which merely gives an assonance. (Read *syte*, to grieve.)

latter, we have the rimes *lōre*, *evermōre*, with long open *o*, and *forlōre*, *mōre*, *tofōre*, in which the *o* was originally short, and had probably not yet attained its full length. Prof. Lounsbury (*Studies in Chaucer*, I. 393) calls attention to these stanzas as shewing evidence of carelessness on the poet's part; whereas they prove precisely the contrary. In connection with this subject, the student should look for himself at Anelida, ll. 299—307, where we find a stanza precisely parallel to that in ll. 238—246 above. The rimes *womanhēde*, *dēde*, *lēde*, *drēde*, *sēde*, all shew the open *e* (cf. A.S. *-hād*, *dād*, *lādan*, *drādan*, *sādan*); whilst the rimes *nēde*, *bēde*, *mēde*, *hēde*, all shew the close *e* (cf. A.S. *nēod*, *bēodan*, *mēd*, *hēdan*). This looks very much as if Chaucer had anticipated the charge of carelessness as being like to arise, and had prepared a trap for his accusers.⁶⁵

So again, in IV. 208, we have the rimes *stēre* (stir, A.S. *styrīan*), *bēre* (bear), *ledēre* (leader), as distinct from the rimes *dēre*, *yfēre*. In the former set, the *e* is open, and originally short; in the latter pair, it is long and close.

Yet again, in V. 32, we have *dere*, *clere*, with long close *e*, and *where*, *were*, *tere* (tear), with long open *e*.

When these peculiarities are properly understood, we may sometimes even gain a clue to the sense intended. Thus, in the last stanza cited, IV. 208, the word *stere* has an open *e*, originally short; it therefore means 'stir,' i.e. employ, put in practice, and cannot mean *steer*, or direct, as in IV. 41, where it rimes with *manēre* and *dēre*. The scribe of the Cambridge MS. was aware of this, and employs the spelling *stire*; but the scribe of MS. Harl. 2280 was not aware of it, and alters the word to *steere*, as printed by Dr. Morris in the Aldine edition, vol. iv. p. 359, where the stanza is misnumbered 204. For a like reason, as already shewn above, the word *hēre*, in II. 238, must mean 'her,' not 'hear'; in III. 39, the same word *hēre* rimes with *swēre*, whilst the very same stanza ends with *dēre*, *yfēre*.

⁶⁵ I can only here protest, generally, against the inaccuracy of the numerous accusations brought against Chaucer in the work to which I refer. To a large number of the statements there made I take exception altogether; the linguistic and grammatical "facts" are frequently misstated or misinterpreted. At the same time, let me testify to the literary value of the work.

EXPLANATION OF APPARENT EXCEPTIONS.

In the above list, I have purposely drawn attention to apparent exceptions. Thus, to take the case of the ending *ēde*, we have examples of (*èede*) with long open *e*, of (*éede*) with long close *e*, and a third set in which these two classes of words seem to be confused. It remains to be shewn how such exceptions arose.

As regards close and open *e*, the endings (*èène*) and (*ééne*) are never confused in Troilus. The chief cases to be considered are those in which the endings are *ē*, *ēche*, *ēde*, *ēke*, *ēle*, *ēpe*, *ēre*, *ēte*, *ēve*.

Of course, it will be readily understood that, for most of my results, I am indebted to the standard and very remarkable work upon the subject familiarly known as Ten Brink's *Chaucers Sprache und Verskunst*; though it is due to Dr. Weymouth to remember that he first called attention to the different sounds of *e* in his paper on "*Here and There in Chaucer*"; see *Essays on Chaucer*, p. 311. But it is one of my points, that a few of the results given by Ten Brink are not to be accepted, as they tell against the author's own arguments. Thus, when he states, at p. 20, that the words *clene* and *lene* sometimes appear with close *e*, it is obvious that, if such were really the case, we may as well give up all distinctions between open and close *e* at once. These characteristic words are still spelt with *ea* (*clean*, *lean*) in modern English, and the *e* in them must always have been open. When we look at the evidence, I find (1) that they always have open *e* in Troilus, and (2) that they do not occur in the Rime-Index to the Minor Poems at all. Consequently, all the evidence is limited to the fact that, in the Canterbury Tales, each of them *once* rimes with *y-sene*. And I shall shew below that the *e* in *ysene* is variable, and is not to be relied upon as furnishing evidence either way. This is another of my points, viz. that the variable vowel which appears as *īe* and *ȳ* in A.S., and as *ē* in Mercian, occurs as a variable vowel in Chaucer, and rimes with a long *e* of either quality.

In order to arrive at the general principles, it will suffice to take a few examples; and I shall further limit the investigation by considering only words of English origin, and disregarding the French ones.

The simple general rule is that the M.E. long open *ē* arises from A.S. *ēa*, or *ā*, or from lengthening of short *e*, or even of *y*. There are other sources, duly enumerated by Ten Brink, but these will suffice for my purpose. I shall also

leave out of sight for the present the lengthenings of short *e*, as Chaucer usually keeps words with original short *e* and *y* apart from the rest.

On the other hand the M.E. long close \bar{e} usually arises from A.S. \bar{e} or \bar{eo} ; and, amongst the values of A.S. \bar{e} , we must include the cases in which it is equivalent to A.S. \bar{y} or \bar{ie} arising from mutation. This last case, however, presents difficulties, as I shall presently shew.

And the general principle is, that words with open \bar{e} and words with close \bar{e} are not, in general, allowed to rime with one another.

To take a few examples.

In II. 8, we find *rede*, red, riming with *mede*, mead, and *sprede*, to spread. Here the A.S. forms are *rēad*, *mǣd*, *sprǣdan*; and by the rule, the \bar{e} is open in each case. See further instances in footnote 4, p. 8.*

Again, in II. 90, we find *stede*, a steed, riming with *blede*, to bleed. The A.S. forms are *stēda*, *blēdan*; and the \bar{e} , in both instances, is close. See further instances in footnote 5.

But further search soon lands us in difficulties. Thus, in I. 72, we find the rimes *drede*, *heide*, *blede*. Here *drede* is allied to A.S. *drēdan*, and we should expect the \bar{e} (apparently from A. S. $\bar{æ}$) to be open; whilst we are quite sure that in *blede* (from A.S. *blēdan*) it is close. This shews at once that the general rule given above is, here at any rate, in fault.

The matter must be looked into a little more closely; and the difficulty will then be found to resolve itself into this. There are (as duly noted by Ten Brink, p. 19) two values of the A.S. $\bar{æ}$, which must be carefully distinguished. The first, which I shall call stable $\bar{æ}$, because it regularly produces an open \bar{e} in M.E., answers to Germanic and Goth. *ai*, and is usually due to mutation. Thus *sprede*, to spread, A.S. *sprǣdan*, answers to a Goth. **spraidjan*, for, although the Gothic form does not occur, we can infer its vowel-sound from comparison with the G. *spreiten*. It therefore rimes exactly with *rēde*, red, from A.S. *rēad*, as in II. 8.

The second kind of $\bar{æ}$, which I shall call unstable $\bar{æ}$, because it occurs in forms which are treated both ways in Chaucer, answers to an original Germanic $\bar{æ}$, Gothic \bar{e} , and does not arise from mutation, though it may arise from gradation. Thus the M.E. *dēde*, deed, A.S. *dǣd*, answers to Goth. *gadēds*, a deed, G. *That*, and the contrast between the vowel in G. *That* and that in *spreiten*, to spread, is very marked. It is from words of this class that all the trouble arises.

If we further enquire, why there should have been any difference of development in such cases, and how the same form should, to all appearances, yield both an open \bar{e} and a

close one, I believe the answer is really quite clear. For it is in precisely such cases that we find different forms in A.S. and in Old Mercian. Thus, whilst the A.S. form of 'deed' is *dæd*, it is equally clear that the Mercian form was *dēd*; see Sweet's O. E. Texts, p. 606. It is perhaps even more to the purpose to note that our mod. E. *deed* is Mercian, and not Southern, and that is why it is not spelt with *ea* in Tudor English. Hence Chaucer had, ready to his use, two forms of this word. One was the Southern *dēd*, with open *e*, from A.S. *dæd*; and the other was the Midland *dēd*, with close *e*; and, as the Midland dialect was rapidly gaining the ascendancy, he could hardly go wrong if he sometimes used the more popular form. This I believe to be the simple solution of the whole mystery. Chaucer knew nothing of etymology, but he knew how words were pronounced by his cotemporaries. In words with *ē* from A.S. *ēa*⁶⁶ or from stable A.S. *ē*, the *e* was ALWAYS open, and he so treated it. In words from A.S. *ē* or *eo*, the *e* was ALWAYS close, and he so treated it. In words from A.S. unstable *ē*, i.e. a vowel which remained as open *ē* in Southern English, but became close *ē* in Midland, he had a choice of forms; and we cannot be surprised that he took advantage of the fact.

All that remains to be done is to make a list of such variable words, and to set them aside; we shall then have a certain number left of which the pronunciation was NOT, to his ear, doubtful; and such words will form most valuable rime-tests, because, as will appear from examination, Lydgate (to mention no one else) paid not the slightest heed to any such nice distinctions. In fact, we shall never appreciate Chaucer's rimes till we realise that, in respect of them, his language is decidedly archaic. So far from being the first of a new school, he was (as regards his rimes, at any rate) the last of the old school; a fact which has been profoundly disregarded and neglected.

To complete these remarks, I must note that yet one difficulty remains; and it is one which Ten Brink has not explained. Cases occur in which a long *e* that should be close, appears to be open. There is a capital example in the Prologue, l. 592, where *lene*, lean (A.S. *hlæne*) with open *e*, rimes with *ysēne*, visible, A.S. *gesýne*. The explanation is parallel to the case above. There are really two kinds of long *e* which we should expect to be close. The one is STABLE; viz. the *e* seen in *blēde*, to bleed, A.S. *blēdan*, where the *ē* arises from mutation of *ō*, as well as the stable vowel in *dēpe*, from A.S. *ēo* in *dēop*; and there is the UNSTABLE vowel in *ysēne*, visible. For the

⁶⁶ An apparent exception occurs in *cheke*, A.S. *cēace*, Anglian *cēce*, mod. E. *check*; with unstable *e*. Its *ēa* is unusual, and due to the preceding *c*.

A.S. forms of this word are various; we find *gesēne*, *gesȳne*, and *gesēne*, all three. Of these, *gesēne* is the earlier form for *gesȳne*, and may here be neglected; but *gesȳne* and *gesēne* remain. *Gesȳne* is the usual A.S. form, whilst *gesēne* is Midland and Northern; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 608, and the A. S. Dictionary. From the Midland *gesēne* came M. E. *ysēne*, with close *e*, regularly; and this is the form which Chaucer usually adopts, though not in the passage here considered. The A.S. *gesȳne* would have developed regularly into *ysyne*, with *y* = long *i*, just as the A.S. *mȳs* became *mys*, mod. E. *nice*. But the *y*-sound was difficult of treatment, as the old sound of it was lost; and Ten Brink has noted the variation in the development of A.S. short *y*, which became sometimes short *i* and sometimes short open *e*. In the same way, I should suppose that this A.S. long *y* may sometimes have corresponded to long open *e*; which would make *ysēne* (with open *e*) a Southern (probably a Kentish) form. There is a remarkable parallel to this in the development of A.S. *fȳr*, fire. This usually becomes *fȳr* in Chaucer, with long *i*; but in I. 33, we have the remarkable form *fēre*, riming with *were*, were (A.S. *wēron*) and *stere*, to stir (A.S. *styrian*), both with open *e*; indeed, *stere*, to stir, is really another example of the same development, as the *e* in it is merely lengthened from A.S. *y*. This long open *ē*, corresponding to A.S. long *y*, is, in fact, Kentish; the form *fer* occurs in Shoreham, and *ver* in the Ayenbite of Inwyte.

If we sum up the results thus obtained, we see that, in considering Chaucer's forms, we must set aside, AS UNSTABLE, all words in which long *e* corresponds either to a Germanic *ē* (Gothic *ē*, German *ā*), or otherwise to A.S. unstable *ȳ* (Mercian *ē*). It remains to enumerate the chief of these, as occurring in Troilus. See footnotes on pp. 8*—12*.

Eche. The verb *ēche*, to eke, answers to A.S. *ȳcan*. *Leche*, a leech, is allied to Goth. *lēkeis*, a physician. *Speche*, speech, is from the stem seen in *sprēc-on*, they spoke, with the same vowel as in Goth. *brēkun*, they broke. All these words have unstable *e*.

Ede. *Dede*, deed; A.S. *dǣd*, Goth. *gadēds*. *Drede*, to dread, A.S. *on-drǣdan*, O. H. G. *trātan*. From V. 237, it is difficult to draw any clear inference; *brede* should have open *ē* (cf. A.S. *brād*, Goth. *braids*); *hede*, heed, goes with A.S. *hȳdan*, and its vowel is unstable; and *Diomedē*, though the *e* should be close, is a proper name, and needs no exact treatment.

Eke. Besides the correct form *èek* (A.S. *ēac*), Chaucer has a form *eke*, with unoriginal final *e*; he probably connected it with the verb *eche*, to eke, in which the *e* is unstable, as it arose from mutation.

Cheke answers to A.S. *cēace*, Anglian *cēce*, mod. E. *cheek*; but here the *ēa* is not the usual A.S. *ēa*, being merely due to the initial *c*, and the Germanic type is **kākā* (New E. Dict.) whence the A.S. original form **cāce*; so that the *e* is unstable, by the rule above given.

Ele; *ene*. Rimes in *ēle* and *ēne* are all regular. See also *ēme*, *ēmeth*. The rimes in *ēmen* are imperfect.

Epe. *Slepe* has unstable *e*; cf. Goth. *slēpan*.

Ere. Unstable *e* occurs in *fere*, fire, as explained above; also in *here*, to hear, A.S. *hȳran*, *hēran*. Also in *yere*, year, because the *ēa* in A.S. *gēar* is not the usual diphthong *ēa*, but due to the preceding *g*; the Goth. form is *jēr*, so that the M. E. *e* is unstable, by the rule. *Bere*, a bier, is from the verbal stem *bēer-on*, corresponding to Goth. *bērun*; hence the *e* is unstable.

But a real difficulty occurs in the riming of *lere*, to teach, with *here*, here, and *dere*, dear. *Lere*, A.S. *lēran*, Goth. *laisjan*, should have the open *e*; but it here rimes with words in which the *e* is close. This is one of the exceptional words noted by Ten Brink (*Chaucer's Sprache*, § 25). No explanation is offered, and I know of none, unless it be that it was confused with *lere*, cheek, from A.S. *hlēor*. But we must note the fact.

Ete. The exceptional words are *bihete*, *mete* (to dream), *strete*, street. *Bihete* is really a false form for *bihote* (A.S. *bihātan*); the *e* is due to confusion with the pt. t. *bihēt*, where *hēt* is for A.S. *hēht*, the result of contraction; hence the *e* is doubtful and unstable. *Mete*, to dream, is from A.S. *māetan*, of unknown origin; hence we may regard the *e* as doubtful. *Strete*, a street, answers to A.S. *strāt*, Mercian *strēt*, mod. E. *street*; hence the *e* is unstable, as explained above.

Eve. Ten Brink (*Ch. Studien*, §§ 25, 23), thinks that *leve*, sb., leave, was treated as if with close *e* by confusion with *bileven*, to believe, which, he says, has close *e*. Whatever be the right explanation, we must set aside *leve*, leave, as an exceptional word. So also *eve*, eve, A.S. *āfen*, Mercian *ēfen*, has a variable vowel; see Sweet, O. E. Texts, p. 602.

Having now considered the doubtful cases, which may be altogether set aside, it remains to draw up the list of words in which the quality of the long *e*, at least in *Troilus*, admits of no doubt. The result gives us a valuable set of test-rimes, by which the genuineness of a poem attributed to Chaucer may be investigated. Of course, a few divergences may admit of explanation; but the presence of a large number of them should make us extremely suspicious.

The list is as follows.

(A) The following words (in *Troilus*) have open *e* only. (I omit

some doubtful cases, in addition to those discussed above; and only give those which ought certainly to have the open vowel.)

teche, to teach.

dede, dead; *lede*, lead (the metal); *rede*, red. Also *lede*, to lead; *sprede*, to spread. The other words in *ede* are doubtful.

breke, to break, *speke*, to speak, *wreke*, to wreak, have open *e*; but it was originally short, and these words are kept apart from others.

bene, bean; *clene*, clean; *lene*, lean; *mene*, to mean.

hepe, heap; *lepe*, to leap.

there, there; *were*, were; *where*, where. Also *ere*, ear; *gere*, gear; *tere*, a tear. (*Fere*, fear, has unstable *e*; cf. G. *Gefahr*.)

bere, to bear, *dere*, to harm, *swere*, to swear, *tere*, to tear, besides *bere*, a bear, *spere*, a spear, *were*, a weir, *here*, her, *stere*, to stir, likewise have open *e*; but the *e* was originally short, and these words are kept apart.

bete, to beat; *grete*, great; *hete*, heat; *spete*, to spit, *swete*, to sweat, *threte*, to threaten. Also *ete*, to eat, *forȳete*, to forget; see notes 26, 27. (I omit doubtful cases.)

reve, to reave; *greve*, a grove. (But *leve*, to leave, is doubtful.) (B) The following (in *Troilus*) have close long *e* only.

seche, to seek; *biseche*, to beseech.

forbede, to forbid; *nede*, need; *yede*, went. Also *bede*, to offer, *blede*, to bleed; *brede*, to breed; *fede*, to feed; *glede*, a glowing coal; *spede*, to speed; *stede*, a steed.

meke, meek; *seke*, to seek.

bitwene, between; *grene*, green; *kene*, keen; *quene*, queen; *tene*, vexation; *wene*, to ween.

kepe, to keep; *wepe*, to weep; also *depe*, deep.

fere, companion; *yfere*, together; *here*, here; *dere*, dear.

bete, *flete*, *grete*, *mete*, to mend, float, greet, meet; *swete*, sweet. *leve*, dear.

Of course, the rime-tests consist in this, that not one of the words in class A can possibly rime with one of those in class B, either in *Troilus* or in any genuine work of Chaucer.

To test this, we must first refer to Cromie's Rime-Index to the *Canterbury Tales*, under the headings, *eche*, *ede* (*eede*), *eke*, *ene*, *epe*, *ere*, *ete*, *eve*.

The only apparent exceptions that I can find are two; and they are worth notice.

Under *eepe*, we are told that *leepe*, 3 s. perf., rimes with *keepe*, n. obj. The reference is to Group A. 2688. When we look, we find that the Ellesmere MS. has wrong spellings; the words should be *leep*, *keep*. Or rather, we find that the

final *e* is not real, but only represents a meaningless flourish in the MS. Now it is a neat point of grammar that, although *lepen*, to leap (A.S. *hlēapan*) has an open *e*, its past tense (A.S. *hlēop*) has a close *e*; so that the rime is quite correct. In both words, the *e* is close.

The other case (A 1422) is worth citing. Mr. Cromie says, at p. 108, that *here*, adv., rimes with the inf. *bere*, to bear; which is, in my view, impossible.

The lines run thus:—

“He fil in office with a chāंबरleyn,
The which that dwelling was with Emelye.
For he was wys, and coude sone aspye
Of every servaunt, which that serveth *here*.
Wel coude he heven wode, and water *bere*.”

This is a case where the sound decides the sense. The *e* in *bere* is properly short; hence the same is true of *here*. Accordingly, *here* is not an adverb, nor does it mean ‘here’; it is the personal pronoun, A.S. *hire*, and it means ‘her’; precisely as it does in Troilus, II. 238.

In the Minor Poems, the following passages are the only ones that I can find that present any difficulty.

In the Death of Blaunche, 1253, we find *need* riming with *heed* (head); so that *need* has here apparently, an open *e*. Ten Brink has noted this exception (at p. 20), and explains it by remarking that there is a double form of the word in A.S., viz. *nēad* as well as *nēod*. At any rate, we see that the word *nede* cannot be relied on as a test-word, and must be struck out; though there is only this one example of its use with open *e*.

In the Death of Blaunche, 773, we find *dere* (dear) riming with *were*, were. This, again, is exceptional. We might say that, as A.S. *wēron* answers to Goth. *wesun*, the *e* in it is unstable. But once more, viz. in Clk. Ta. 882, we again find *were* riming with *dere*; and, after all, *dere* (see below) has unstable *e*. The Death of Blaunche presents many difficulties, and the text of it is far more uncertain and unsatisfactory than that of any other genuine poem.

In the House of Fame, 1885, we find the rime *here* (here), *lere* (to teach). This only shews that *lere* is here once more used with the close *e*; I have already said (p. 26*) that it is no sure test-word.

I just note the rime of *here* (here) with *were* (perplexity); H. Fame, 980. *Were* is of F. origin; and several such words have the close *e*; see Ten Brink, p. 48.

In the Legend of Good Women. 1870, we have the unusual rime *there* (there) with *dere* (dear). Ten Brink has noted this (p. 20). He remarks that it is the only example in which

there seems to have close *e*; but it is rather one of three cases in which *dere* has open *e* (from A.S. *dýre*). See p. 28.

These are all the difficulties which I could find, after a search through the Index to the Minor Poems. The only modifications they suggest are these: the word *need* is once found riming with *heed* (head); and the word *dere* (though it usually has a close *e*) really has unstable *e* (A.S. *dēore*, *dýre*).

It is interesting to apply the results to other Poems.

The beautiful Roundels entitled Merciless Beauty answer the test surprisingly. In the first stanza, the author uses the rimes *sustene*, *kene*, *grene*, *quene*, *sene*, where all the vowels are close, if we include *sene*, which has the variable *e* (close in Midland). In the second stanza, the rimes are *pleyne*, *cheyne*, *feyne*, *attheyne*, *pleyne*, all of French origin, in which the sound is slightly varied to that of the nearest diphthong. And in the third stanza, we find *lene*, *bene*, *mene*, v., *clene*, *mene*, s., in which the *e* is now open.

In the poem called A Complaint to his Lady, the final stanza of which, with Chaucer's name appended, was discovered by Dr. Furnivall after I had claimed it for Chaucer, every rime is entirely perfect, and many of them are highly characteristic of him, being used elsewhere very freely.

The poem which I have called An Amorous Complaint has every rime perfect, except in l. 16, where the author rimes *do* (with close *o*) with *wo*, *go* (with open *o*). But *do* rimes with *go* in Troilus, I. 11, and II. 114, and with *wo* in Troilus, I. 119; see footnote 34.

This shews one side of the argument. It is instructive to turn to a piece like The Complaint of the Black Knight, which we now know to be Lydgate's, as printed in the Aldine Chaucer, vi. 235. In the very first stanza we find *white* riming with *brighte* and *nighte*, which, to the student of Chaucer, is sufficiently astonishing. Other non-Chaucerian rimes are seen in *pitously*, *malady* (st. 20), where the form should be *maladye*, and the same error occurs in st. 27; in *ageyn*, *tweyn*, *peyn* (34), where the latter forms should be *tweyne*, *peyne*; in *for-juged*, *excused* (40), which is not a true rime at all; in *ywreke*, *clepe* (41), a mere assonance; in *feithfully*, *cry* (65), where *I cry* should rather be *I cry-e*; in *wrecche*, with short *e*, riming with *leche*, *seche* (68); *seyn*, *peyn* (for *peyn-e*, 82); *went* (for *went-e*), pt. t., *shent*, pp. (93); *peyn* (for *peyn-e*), *ayeyn* (93); *quen-e*, dissyllabic, *seen* (miswritten *sene*), monosyllabic, (97). Here are twelve difficulties in the course of 97 stanzas; but there are more behind. For the test-words already given above would alone suffice. In st. 4, we find *swête*, sweet, paired off with *hête*, heat; in st. 18, we find *gréne* paired off with *clene*; and in st. 86, we have *rède*, red, paired off with *spède*, to

speed. That is, we have here three exceptions in the course of 97 stanzas, being more than can be found in the whole of Chaucer's genuine works put together. In fact, the indiscriminate riming of close and open *e* is a capital test for Lydgate and for work of the fifteenth century. Using this test alone, we should see cause to suspect *The Flower and the Leaf*, which has three false rimes of this class, viz. *ète*, to eat, *swête*, sweet (st. 13); *bête*, pp. beaten, actually riming with the pp. *set* (31); and *grêne* riming with *clène* (42); not to mention that the author makes the dissyllabic words *wene*, *grene*, rime with the pp. *seen* (36); and again, *grene*, *tene* rime with the pp. *been* (56); and yet again, *grene* rime with the pp. *seen* (57), and with *been* (77). ON THIS POINT ALONE, the author differs from Chaucer SEVEN times!

The Court of Love differs from Chaucer in instances too many to enumerate; but, as to this particular point, I only observe the riming of *grêne* with *clène*, l. 816; and of *dére* with *require*, l. 851; but we may alter *require* to the Chaucerian form *requere*. At l. 79, we find the dissyllabic *grene*; it rimes with the monosyllable *been*.

Similar tests apply to open and close *o*, for which see the Index. We might arrange these, similarly, into two classes, viz. (A) with the open sound, and (B) with the close sound; and we should find that they do not rime together; i.e. if we first eliminate those words which are observed to be of a variable character. I give the list below.

It is also curious to observe that, in *Troilus*, the words *wolde*, *nolde*, *sholde*, usually rime together. *Wolde* rimes with *biholde* once only, III. 17; but *sholde* never rimes with any words but *wolde* and *nolde*. In the *Cant. Tales*, *wolde* rimes with several words, but *sholde* only with *wolde* and *nolde*. The only exception is in the *Book of the Duchess*, 1200, where *sholde* rimes with *tolde*. It would greatly improve the sense as well as the metre to substitute *wolde* for *sholde* in this passage.

Another point I wish to mention is the distinction, in Chaucer, between the voiceless and voiced sounds of *s* in certain words. Thus he has *vyce*, vice, with the *c* as at present; and, contrariwise, *ryse*, rise, with *s* as *z*, also at present; but in certain words his usage is just the opposite of what it is now. See footnote no. 63. This peculiarity may also, perhaps, serve, in some instances, to detect spurious poems.

Now that I have exemplified the mode of using these test-words, I give fuller lists, slightly augmented by help of Mr. Cromie's Rime-Index, and adding a third class (C) of words which have a variable vowel, and are therefore *not* available as test-words; for it is useful to know the character of these also.

The following is THE KEY to the meaning of the lists.

1. (A) contains words with open long *e* and open long *o*. The chief sources of open long *e* are (a) A.S. *ēa* and (b) the stable A.S. *ē* answering to Goth. *ai* (O. H. G. *ei*) and usually due to mutation of A.S. *ā*. We may include words with A.S. short *e*, though these often keep the vowel somewhat short; perhaps it was only half-long.

The sources of open long *o* are (a) A.S. *ā* and (b) a lengthening of A.S. short *o*; perhaps the latter was only half-long.

2. (B) contains words with close long *e* and close long *o*. The chief sources of close long *e* are (a) A.S. *ēo* and (b) A.S. *ē*. The chief source of close long *o* is A.S. *ō*.

3. (C) contains words with variable long *e* and variable long *o*. The chief source of variable long *e* is the unstable A.S. *ē* answering to Gothic *ē* (G. *ā*); this *ē* occurs in *sprēc-on*, third stem of the strong verb *sprecan*, and in its derivative *sprēce*. It also appears to arise from Mercian *ē*, corresponding to A.S. *ie*, *y*, mutation of *ēa*, *eo*.

RESULTS. Words in (A) rime with each other, but never rime with words in (B). Words in (B) rime with each other, but never with words in (A). Words in (C) rime with words both in (A) and (B).

eche. (A) *tèche*, *bitèche*. (B) *sèche*, *bisèche*. (C) *eche*, to eke, *leche*, *speche*.

ede. (A) *dede*, dead, *hede*, head, *lede*, lead (metal), *rede*, red, *sprede*, to spread. (B) *bede*, to offer, *blede*, v., *brede*, v., *crede*, *fede*, *forbede*, *glede*, *nede**, *spede*, v., *stede*, a steed. (C) *dede*, deed, *drede*, s. and v., *hede*, to heed, *rede*, to advise. Words in *-hede* almost always shew open *e*, but a few exceptions occur.

eke. (A) *brēke*, v., *spēke*, v., *wrēke*, v., *awrēke*, *ywrēke*, with short *e*; *leke*, leek. (B) *meke*, *seke*, v., *seke*, sick, *biseke*.

ene. (A) *bene*, bean, *clene*, *lene*, adj., *mene*, to mean, *unclene*. (B) *bitwene*, *grene*, *kene*, *quene*, *tene*, vexation, *wene*, v. (C) *sene*, adj., visible, *y-sene* (the same), *shene*, bright.

epe. (A) *chepe*, to buy, *hepe*, *lepe*, v., *stepe*, bright. (B) *crepe*, v., *depe*, *kepe*, *wepe*. (C) *slepe*.

ere. (A) *bēre*, a bear, *bēre*, to bear, *dēre*, to harm, *ēre*, to plough, *hēre*, her, *spēre*, spear, *stēre*, to stir, *swēre*, to swear, *tēre*, to tear, *wēre*, a weir, *wēre*, to defend; all with (original) short *e*. Also *ere*, ear, *gere*, gear, *tere*, tear; and *there*,† *were*,‡ *where*. (B) *dere*,§ dear, *fere*, companion, *here*, here, *yfere*, together. (Here belong the common F.

* *Nede* once occurs as *need*, riming with *hēdd*, head, B. Duch. 1253.

† *There* once rimes with *dere*, adj., Legend, 1870.

‡ *Were* twice rimes with *dere*, adj., B. Duch. 773, Clk. Ta. 822.

§ *Dere* usually has close *e* (A.S. *dēore*); but it also rimes with *there*, *were*; see above, and cf. A.S. *dýre*.

- words *chere, clere, manere, matere*.) (C) *bere*, bier, *ferē*, fear, *here*, to hear, *lere*, to teach, *yere*, year; see p. 26.*
- ete. (A) *bete*, to beat, *grete*, great, *hete*, heat, *spete*, to spit, *swete*, to sweat, *threte*, v., *wete*, wet, *ybete*, beaten. Also *ēte*, to eat, *forȳete*, to forget, *mēte*, meat (originally with short e). (B) *bete*, to mend, *flēte*, to float, *grete*, to greet, *swete*, sweet. (C) *bihete*, to promise, *forlete*, to let go, *lete*, to let, *mete*, to dream, *shete*, sheet, *strete*, street.
- eve. (A) *bireve*, *deve*, pl., deaf, *greve*, grove, *reve*, to reave. (B). *leve*, dear, *reve*, a reeve. (C) *eve*, eve, *leve*, to believe, *bileve*, belief, *leve*, to permit. Note that *yeve*, to give, usually rimes with *live*, to live, as in mod. English.
- o. All words in *o* seem to rime together; of these, *to*, *therto*, *unto*, *do*, *fordo*, should have the close sound.
- olde. *Nolde*, *sholde*, *wolde*, usually rime together. Occasionally *wolde* rimes with other words. In only one case does *sholde* rime with *tolde* (B. Duch. 1200), where *wolde* would make better sense.
- one. (A) *alone*, *echone*, *bone*, bone, *grone*, to groan, *lone*, loan, *mone*, to moan, *one*, one. (B) *bone*, boon, *eftsone*, *mone*, moon, *sone*, soon. (C) *done*, to do. [Note that *sōne*, son, *wōne*, to dwell, are really written for *sune*, *wune*, and only rime with each other.]
- onge. [Note that *songe*, pp., *spronge*, pp., *tonge*, *yonge*, are really written for *sunge*, *sprunge*, *tunge*, *yunge*. They rime together, but are quite distinct from *fonge*, *honge*, *longe*, *stronge*, *wronge*; just as in mod. English.]
- ook. (A) *ook*, *strook*. (B) *awook*, *book*, *cook*, *forsook*, *hook*, *look*, *quook*, *shook*, *took*, *wook*.
- oot. (A) *boot*, he bit, *goot*, goat, *hoot*, hot, *noot*, know not, *smoot*, smote, *woot*, know, *wroot*, wrote. (B) *foot*, *moot*, must, *soot*.
- ooth. (A) *clooth*, *gooth*, *looth*, *ooth*, *wrooth*. (B) *dooth*, *sooth*, *tooth*.
- ore. *Bifore*, *bore*, pp. born, *forlore*, pp., *more*, a root, *shore*, pp., *swore*, pp., *therfore*, *wherfore*, originally had a short *o*, and usually rime together. *Hore*, pl., hoary, *lore*, *more*, *rore*, *sore*, *yore*, have open long *o*, and usually rime together. In a few cases, words in one set rime with words in the other.
- ote. (A) *grote*, groat, *hote*, hot, *throte*, throat. (B) *bote*, satisfaction, *fote*, rote, root, *swote*, sweet.

In conclusion, I offer these lists for what they are worth. I believe them to be fairly correct; but I do not suppose that they are altogether free from blunders. Some peculiarities may have escaped my notice; and some of my references may be incorrect, owing to natural human imperfection.

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18. *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*, Part IV. 11. On *here and there* in Chaucer (his Pronunciation of the two *e's*), by Dr. R. F. Weymouth; 12. On *α*. An Original Version of the *Knight's Tale*; *β*. the Date (1381) and Personages of the *Parlament of Foules*; *γ*. on *Anelida and Arcyte*, on Lollius, on Chaucer, and Boccaccio, &c., by Dr. John Koch, with a fragment of a later *Palamon and Ercynte* from the Dublin MS D. 4. 18.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1884 (none in 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '85) is,

19. *Essays on Chaucer, his Words and Works*, Part V: 13. Chaucer's *Pardoner*: his character illustrated by documents of his time, by Dr J. J. Jusserand. 14. Why the *Romaunt of the Rose* is not Chaucer's, by Prof. Skeat, M.A. 15. Chaucer's *Schipman*, and his Barge 'The Maudelayne,' by P. Q. Karkeek, Esq. 16. Chaucer's *Parson's Tale* compared with Frère Lorens's *Somme de Vices et de Vertus*, by Wilhelm Eilers, Ph.D., 1882, englisht 1884. 17. On Chaucer's Reputed Works, by T. L. Kington-Oliphant, M.A.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1886 is,

20. *Originals and Analogs of the Canterbury Tales*. Part IV. Eastern Analogs I, by W. A. Clouston.

21. *Life-Records of Chaucer*, Part III, *a*. The Household book of Isabella, wife of Prince Lionel, third son of Edward III, in which the name of GEOFFREY CHAUCER first occurs; edited from the unique MS in the Brit. Mus., by Edward A. Bond, LL.D., Chief Librarian. *b*. Chaucer as Forester of North Petherton, Somerset, 1390—1400, by Walford D. Selby, Esq. With an Appendix by Walter Rye, Esq., on I. Chaucer's Grandfather; II. Chaucer's connection with Lynn and Norfolk.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1887 is,


22. *Originals and Analogs of the Canterbury Tales*, Part V (completing the volume). Eastern Analogs, II, by W. A. Clouston.

23. John Lane's *Continuation of Chaucer's Squire's Tale*, edited by F. J. Furnivall from the 2 MSS in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, A.D. 1616, 1630. Part I, the Text and Forewords.

24. *Supplementary Canterbury Tales*: 2, The Tale of *Beryn*, Part II. Forewords by F. J. Furnivall, Notes by F. Vipian, M.A. &c., and Glossary by W. G. Stone; with an Essay on Analogs of the Tale, by W. A. Clouston.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1888 is,

25. *Early English Pronunciation*, with especial reference to Shakspeare and Chaucer, by Alexander J. Ellis, Esq., F.R.S. Part V, and last.

[ This was inadvertently marked No. 27 for 1889, on Cover and Title-page.]

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1889 is,

26. John Lane's *Continuation of Chaucer's Squire's Tale*. Part II, Glossary and Index, by Thomas Austin; On the Magical Elements in the *Squire's Tale*, with Analogues, by W. A. Clouston.

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1890 is,

27. The Chronology of Chaucer's Writings, by John Koch, Ph.D., Berlin.

Of the **Second Series**, the issues for 1891 and 1892 will probably be,

A detail Study of the MSS of Chaucer's *Troilus*, their forms and grammar, by Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, M.A. [At Press.]

Lydgate's Siege of Thebes, edited from the MSS by Dr Axel Erdmann. [Text set.]

Of the **Second Series**, the issue for 1893 will probably be,

Life-Records of Chaucer, Part IV, Enrolments and Documents from the Public Record Office, the City of London Town-Clerk's Office, &c., ed. R. E. G. Kirk, Esq. [At Press.]

Among the Texts and Chaucer Essays, &c., preparing for the Society are:—Chaucer's *Road to Canterbury*, with Ogilby's Plan of it, 1675, and William Smith's Plan of the City of Canterbury in 1588; by the Rev. Canon W. A. Scott Robertson. 'A detailed Comparison of Chaucer's *Knight's Tale* with the *Teseide* of Boccaccio,' by HENRY WARD, M.A., of the MS Department of the British Museum. [*At Press.*] *Melibe et Prudence*, the French Original of Chaucer's 'Tale of Melibe,' edited from the MSS by Dr Mary Noyes Colvin.

A volunteer-compiler of *The Praise of Chaucer* from his day to ours, is wanted. Prof. E. Flügel, Ph.D., is editing *The Chaucer Concordance* for the Society.

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¹ Lord Ashburnham and Lady Cardigan will not at present allow their MSS to be seen.

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